SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.**

"Where the general health is impaired," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., Physician to Her Majesty in Ireland, "the reviving and nominating effects of a regular daily course of this Oil are highly satisfactory. It brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Sold in capsuled Imperial Half-Pints, 3l, by all Druggists. Sole Consignees, Anar, Harford & Co., London. Sole Agents for the United States, Jonas F. Henry, Curran & Co., New York.

**Every Mother who Regards the** life and health of her child should possess MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is an old and well tried remedy. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

AUCTION SALES.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

**1876.**

**FIRST AUCTION SALE**
Of the New Year.

Attractive Sale of Staple and Seasonable Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions, Underwear, &c., &c.
Fine line Lemson & Goodnow's celebrated Table Cutlery. Also Razors, Pocket Knives, Plated Goods, Castors, &c.
Elegant Bibles, Albums, Books, Fine American Clocks, &c.
Fine variety of Gloves, Mittens, Gauntlets, &c.
Piece Goods, Flannels, Jeans, Fur Caps and Sets, Musical Instruments, &c.
Shawls, Skirts, Scarfs, and Ladies' Neckwear in great variety.
Gents' Underwear, Wool Blankets, Bed Comforts, Horse Blankets, &c.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

1,000 CASES FINELY ASSORTED

**Boots, Shoes & Rubbers**
AT AUCTION.
On Wednesday, Jan. 5, at 9:30 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

ON THURSDAY, JAN. 6,
AT 9:30 O'CLOCK,
200 Packages Glassware, assorted.
50 Packes Lamps.
10 Lots Plated Goods.
Household Furniture of every description.
AT 10:30 O'CLOCK,
Parlor Library, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Parlor and Office Desks, Show Cases, Velvet, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Pianos.
100 Cases Worcester Sauce.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
Auctioneers, 24 and 86 Randolph st.

OPENING SALE, 1876.
TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 4, at 9:30 o'clock, at our store, 24 and 26 Randolph-st., new and second-hand FURNITURE, and General Housekeeping Goods, Stoves, Crockery, and Glassware, Plated Ware, etc.,
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

AT NO. 310 EAST DIVISION-ST.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
GROCERIES
AT AUCTION, TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 4, at 9:30 o'clock. TEAS, COFFEES, Can Goods, Spices, and General Grocery Stock.
Also the Counters, Scales, Shelving, Etc.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY MORNING, Jan. 7, at 9:30 O'Clock.
At our FIRST FRIDAY'S SALE for 1876, we have an unusually attractive stock of new and second-hand Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room
FURNITURE.
A full line of CARPETS, Mattresses, Stoves, Blankets, Comforters, Lounges, Sofas, Wardrobes, What-Nots, Marble-top Tables, Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, General Merchandise, Boots, Shoes, &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
24 and 86 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
108 EAST MADISON-ST.
EXCELSIOR
AUCTION HOUSE.
ESTABLISHED JAN. 1856.
TWENTY YEARS AGO
40 ROLLS
All-Wool and Cotton and Wool
Ingrain Carpets.
10 Mixit Brussels and Ingrain
CARPETS.
Hardee Tabb Cutlery and Plated Ware.
Wednesday Morning, Jan. 5, at 9 o'clock,
At Salesroom, 103 Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

4 barrels ground coffee.
100 tin and coffee canisters.
1 set platform scales.
at auction, to pay charges, Wednesday morning, Jan. 5, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 108 East Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE
THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 6, at 9:30 o'clock.
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
WOOLENS, CLOTHING,
Buck, Sheep, and Kid Gloves, Gauntlets, and Mits, Cardigan Jackets, Shirts, Drawers, and Skirts, Wool Hosiery, Suspenders, White Goods, Linens, Embroideries, Edgings, Notions, Hats, Caps,
BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS,
On Second Floor Salesroom, 108 Madison-st.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.
SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 9:30 o'clock.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, White Granite and Glassware, Fine Table Cutlery, and General Merchandise,
At Salesroom, 103 East Madison-st.

By S. DINGEE & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, 274 and 276 East Madison-st., near the bridge.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments. Best attention given to Outside Sales. Regular Sales on Wednesday and Saturday of each week.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, at 10 a. m.
Extensive Sale Without Limit of
Second-Hand Household Furniture.
THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF
Ten Large Private Dwellings,
removed to our stores for convenience of sale, which we are ordered to sell without limit, consisting in part of handsome Parlor, Chamber, Library, and Dining-Room Furniture, Easy-Chairs, Lounges, Marble-top and Extension Tables, Carpets, Blankets, Comforters; large lot Kitchen-ware, Stoves, Crockery and Glassware in great quantity, Heating and Cooking Stoves.
Also,
Two very fine Pianos.
Also,
Twenty-three new and elegant Chamber Sets, 15 new and elegant Parlor Sets, Book-Cases, Wardrobes, Secretaries, and Office Furniture of all kinds, with a miscellaneous assortment of General Merchandise.
Those good are ready now for inspection.
Further particulars in to-morrow's papers.
S. DINGEE & CO.,
General Auctioneers.

By WM. F. HODGES & CO.
We shall sell at the
PRIVATE RESIDENCE
Corner of Adams and Paulina-sts., on
TUESDAY MORNING,
Jan. 4, at 10 o'clock, consisting of Fine Parlor Furniture, Easy Chairs, Fine Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, with Dressing Cases, Beautiful Ornaments, Silverware, Fine Oil-Paintings, Engravings, &c., Fine Library, 1 set Chambers' Encyclopedia, Dining, Kitchen, and Laundry Utensils, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c. Sale positive and without reserve.
WM. F. HODGES & CO.,
Auctioneers, 6 2 West Lake-st.

Also on WEDNESDAY Evening, Jan. 5, at 7 o'clock, at our warerooms, 662 West Lake-st., we will make a Clearing Sale of HOUSEHOLD GOODS, also a large stock of new and second hand books.
WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers,
662 West Lake st.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
87 Wabash-av., N. W. corner Madison-st.
1,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES,
Tuesday Morning, Jan. 4, at 9:30 o'clock.
Full lines of Congress, Alexis, Slippers, Boots, Children's Shoes &c.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

CONFECTIONERY.
CANDY
CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 35, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS.
SAFETY!
DIAMONDS, BULLION, COIN, SILVERWARE, JEWELRY, or other Valuables,
DEEDS, WILLS, BONDS, Mortgages,
Held by Ladies, Business Men, Professional Men, Mechanics, Teachers, or Laborers, are secured against Fire and Burglars by depositing them in the
SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS
OF THE
STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
80 & 82 LA SALLE-ST.,
Which have been built to accommodate Chicago and
THE NORTHWEST.
Safes for Rent for $5 per Annum Upward.
GEO. C. COOK, Manager.
☞ The STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION is the Oldest and Largest Savings Bank in the West.
6 Per Cent Interest on Deposits.
D. D. SPENCER, Pres't. | A. D. GUILD, Cashier.

FIRM CHANGES.
DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between John H. Wrenn and Edward L. Brewster, under the firm-name of Wrenn & Brewster, expires this day by limitation.
JOHN H. WRENN,
EDWARD L. BREWSTER.
CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1875.
JOHN H. WRENN & CO.
will continue the Banking and Brokerage business, at the same locality, 96 Washington-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm-name of
BREWSTER & REED,
and will pursue the business of buying and selling Commercial Paper and Securities at 101 Washington-st.
EDWARD L. BREWSTER.
ALBERT C. REED.
CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1876.

DISSOLUTION.
Mr. CARL JENSEN retires from our firm this day by limitation.
CLEMENT & SAYER.
Chicago, Jan. 1, 1876.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.
J. W. MIDDLETON.
Blank Books, Printing, and Stationery.
55 STATE-ST.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.
GUION LINE.
FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS,
Between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown,
Carrying the United States Mail.
SAFETY AND COMFORT.
☞ Passengers booked to and from the principal European ports at lowest rates.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued on leading Banks and Bankers throughout Europe.
HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,
FIFTH-AV.

STAR BALL LINE.
UNITED STATES & BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, Sailing regularly every month from Watson's Wharf, Brooklyn, N. Y.
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, calling at St. Johns, Porto Rico.
NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons, Jan. 22, at 1 p. m.
JOHN MARTIN, 3,000 tons, Feb. 22, at 1 p. m.
J. WALKER, 2,700 tons, March 22, at 1 p. m.
When the 22d of the month falls on Sunday, steamers sail the day previous. These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.
For freight and passage, at reduced rates, apply to
J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents,
54 Pine-st., New York.

National Line of Steamships.
NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
HELVETIA, 3,876 tons.....Saturday, Jan. 8, at 1:30 p. m.
PARIS, 4,871 tons.....Saturday, Jan. 15, at 6 a. m.
ERIN QUEEN, 4,021 tons.....Saturday, Jan. 22, at 12 noon.
ENGLAND, 4,145 tons.....Saturday, Jan. 29, at 7 a. m.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA, 4,276 tons.....Tuesday, Jan. 4, at 9 a. m.
BROOKS, 4,000 tons.....Wednesday, Jan. 12, at 3 p. m.
Cabin passage, $80 and $75, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $30 currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain.
App'y at S. H. PARSON,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House). Chicago.

Great Western Steamship Line.
From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
ARAGO, Captain Symons.....Tuesday, Jan. 25
CORNWALL, Stamp.....Wednesday, Jan. —
Cabin Passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30.
Excursion tickets, $120 gold. Apply at Freight Depot Lake shore & M. S. R. R. GEO. McDONALD, Agent.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.
Stockholders' Meeting.
The Annual Meeting of Stockholders for the Election of Directors of the German National Bank will be held at the Bank on Tuesday, Jan. 11, between 2 and 4 p. m.
HERMAN SCHAFFNER, Cashier.

NOTICE.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Stock-Yard National Bank of Chicago for the election of Directors will be held at the Banking-House on Monday, the 10th day of January, 1876, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m.
E. S. STICKNEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company on Monday, Jan. 10, 1876, at 3 o'clock p. m., at which time an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve the present year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
JAS. K. BURTIS, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Rand, McNally & Co., will be held at the office of the Company on Monday, Jan. 17, 1876, at 3 o'clock p. m.
T. C. HAYNES, Secretary.
Chicago, Jan. 4, 1876.

COLLECTION AGENCY
WAR!
We are collecting claims against the Government, and old mercantile and marine claims of any date, amount, or locality, requiring litigation or superior effort. We also clip up old judgments, and push to adjustment anywhere in the United States and Canada without attorney's fees in suits or charges unless collected. FRASIER'S COLLECTION AGENCY, State and Monroe-sts., Chicago.

REMOVAL.
REMOVED
TO
164 LAKE-ST.
BARRETT,
ARNOLD & KIMBALL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Building Paper, Felt Roofing Materials, Moth-Proof Carpet Lining, Aluminous and Ornamental Building Paper, Water-Proof Sheathing, Straw Board, and
PAPER CARPETING.
Also, Sole Agents for the (Beloit)
F. N. DAVIS MANF'G CO.
☞ Our old warehouse buildings, located on East Monroe-st., with 55-feet Chimneys, for sale as a bargain.

FINANCIAL.
ILLINOIS
TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK,
122 and 124 Clark-st.,
Transacts a general Trust and Saving Business on as liberal terms as are consistent with PERFECT SAFETY.
Its system of business is arranged to meet the wants and necessities of all classes of people.
Cash Capital, paid up, - $500,000
Surplus, - - - - - 25,000
DIRECTORS:
W. F. Coolbaugh, Anson Stager, C. M. Lindgren, Dr. N. S. Davis, H. O. Powers, Jno. McCaffery, John Crerar, Wm. H. Mitchell, Thos. Scbintz, Isaac Waixel, Geo. Sturges, John B. Drake, L. B. Sidway, B. T. Crane, O. W. Potter.
OFFICERS.
L. B. SIDWAY, President. JOHN V. B. DRAKE, 2d V. Pres.
H. G. POWERS, Vice Pres. JAS. S. GIBBS, Cashier.
Deposits in Savings Department made during ten first days of January and July will draw interest for the full month.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate in Chicago or vicinity in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Funds in hand.
MEAD & COE, 155 La Salle-st.

WATCHES.
WALTHAM WATCHES!
A full line of all the new Waltham Stem-Winding Movements, elegantly cased, at bottom prices.
N. MATSON & CO.
STATE AND MONROE-STS.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.
10 PER CT. DISCOUNT
On all garments ordered of us during JANUARY and FEBRUARY, 1876.
Quality, Style, Fit, Durability.
"Only so far as Dress springs from and illustrates character, can it be admitted to the realm of art."
WEDDING GARMENTS A SPECIALTY.
EDWARD ELY,
Corner of Monroe-st. and Wabash-av.

WANTED.
To Business Men.
A situation as bookkeeper, cashier, or correspondent clerk by a gentleman of middle age, who has had over twenty years' practical experience in these capacities—the past eleven years in one of the largest houses in this city, to whom by permission I refer. Other references if desired. Habits unexceptionable. Please address F 2, Tribune office.

WANTED:
By a large wholesale clothing house, a first-class salesman. None need apply but those who can bring their trade with them. Address B H, Letter Carrier No. 24.

WANTED:
Four frame houses; will move off at once. Address C. W. DAVIS, 199 South Peoria-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.
SOUTH PARK
Special Assessment.
Notice is hereby given that the Fourth Installment of the South Park Special Assessment, with accrued interest thereon, is due and payable at the office of the South Park Commission, Room No. 2 Republic Life Building, Nos. 161 and 163 LaSalle-st., Chicago. Pay at once and save interest and cost.
W. L. GREENLEAF, Collector,
January 3, 1876.

ELECTION NOTICE.
Central Park Driving Association—The members of said Association are requested to meet at Owsley's Hall, corner of Bowry and Madison streets, Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1876, at 7:30 p. m., sharp, to elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. By order of the Board of Directors.

SAFES.
IMPROVED FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES.
300 New and Second Safes for sale at 8. H. HARRIS' SAFE MANUFACTORY, 23 and 25 East Randolph-st., Chicago.
Safes moved, repaired, and exchanged.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.



# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 29. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1876. NUMBER 132


## NO REMEDY.

Meeting of the Council Committee on Taxation.

Frank Adams Says the City Authorities Can Do Nothing;

And Comptroller Hayes Fully Coincides in His Opinion.

South Side Business Men Preparing to Hire a Lawyer and Fight It Out.

Suits Brought Yesterday to Enjoin the Collection of Taxes.

The Citizens' Association Issues an Address to the Public;

And Urges a Change in the Manner of Making Assessments.

West Side Meetings.

THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE.
OPINION BY FRANCIS ADAMS.

An adjourned meeting of the Special Committee on Taxation was held last night in the City Clerk's office. There were present Ald. Campbell (Chairman), Schaffner, Waterman, Stone (Fourth Ward), Mayor Colvin, Collector Evans, Assessor Phillips, Assistant Corporation-Counsel Adams, and Comptroller Hayes.

Ald. Waterman was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Adams read the following opinion he had prepared on the question:

CITY LAW DEPARTMENT, CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—GENTLEMEN: The following communication from your Committee has been received: "The Law Department is requested to inform the Committee whether the Council has the power to remit city taxes to individuals who have been assessed for an amount greater than the value of their property."

The question is a general one, and before answering it I think it best to state the sense in which I understand it, in order that there may be no misapprehension in regard to my opinion. The only question to relate to the taxes of 1875, the warrants for the collection of which are now in the hands of the Town Collector, and I understand the word "remit" to be used in the sense of discharging parties from liability to pay to the Collectors such part of the taxes levied against them as may have been extended on an over-valuation or assessment of their property.

I am of opinion that the Council has not the power specified in the question of your committee, and will state briefly some of my reasons for this opinion.

The tax in question was levied under Sec. 4 of the present Charter, and the general revenue law of the state. Sec. 3 provides as follows:

"The City Council or Board of Trustees, as the case may be, shall on or before the second Tuesday in August in each year, ascertain the total amount of appropriations for all corporate purposes, legally made, and to be collected from the tax levy of that year, and by ordinance levy and assess such amount, so ascertained, upon the real and personal property within the city or village subject to taxation, as the same is assessed for State and county purposes for the current year. A certified copy of such ordinance shall be filed with the County Clerk of the proper county, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the rate per cent which upon the total valuation of all property subject to taxation within the city or village, as the same is assessed and equalized for state and county purposes, will produce a net amount not less than the amount so directed to be levied and assessed; and it shall be the duty of the County Clerk to extend such tax in a separate column upon the book or books of the Collector or Collectors of the State and county taxes within such city or village."

There has been no appropriation of money to be used in remitting taxes, or in refunding taxes, if already paid.

By Sec. 112 of the charter the taxes are to be collected and enforced in the same manner, and by the same officers, as State and county taxes, etc.; that is, by the Town Collectors, while the warrants remain in their hands, and by the County Collectors after the warrants are returned to them.

The duties of these officers, the Town Collectors and the County Collectors, are defined by statute. They look to the warrants for their authority, and the manner in which the warrants shall be executed is specifically and expressly prescribed by law. When the warrants are issued the Collectors are required to execute them in the manner prescribed by law, the City Council has no right to change them, and no action of the Council subsequent to the receipt of the warrants by the Collectors is binding on Collectors.

To remit the tax would be in effect to change the warrant. Suppose that a Town Collector, after the City Council should remit a tax set down in his books, were to execute the warrant by distraining and selling goods and chattels of the person taxed, as prescribed by law, would an action of trespass lie against the Collector? Clearly not. His warrant and the law would furnish a complete vindication, and the action of the City Council in opposition to these would be held a nullity.

But there is another consideration, which, in my judgment, is conclusive of the question.

The power "to remit to individuals who have been assessed for an amount greater than the value of their property" necessarily includes the power to determine the value of the property. Before the Council could intelligently exercise the power to remit, it would be necessary for the Council to sit as a Board of Revision of an assessment made by officers designated by law for that purpose. This the City Council has no power to do. In the language of the Supreme Court, in the case of Spencer et al. vs. The People, 5 *Legal News*, 215: "To do so would seem to be to arrogate the power of ascertaining the value of property for taxation, which ascertainment of value the Constitution declares shall be by some person or persons designated by the General Assembly, and not otherwise."

The City Council has not been designated by the General Assembly as a body to determine the value of property for the purposes of taxation. For the Council to do so, therefore, would be in violation of the Constitution.

Whether there is any remedy in cases of excessive assessments, and if so, what such remedy is, are questions which I shall not discuss in this opinion, but that the City Council has not the power to remedy the wrong by remitting taxes for which warrants have been issued I have no doubt. Respectfully,
FRANCIS ADAMS.

The Chairman called Mr. Adams' attention to Sec. 170 of the Revenue law, and asked if the words "on account of error in the tax-book" would not operate for over-assessment?

Mr. Adams replied that over-assessment was not included in that clause, which referred to wrong names, wrong numbers, etc.

Ald. Schaffner said according to this opinion the Council or city authorities

CANNOT AFFORD ANY RELIEF

to persons excessively taxed. That question was evidently settled.

Ald. Waterman (to Mr. Adams)—You conclude with the words "Whether there is any remedy."

Mr. Adams—Yes, but I had not the Council in view; no such power rests in the Council.

Ald. Schaffner—In your opinion is there any remedy or relief for parties outside the courts?

Mr. Adams—I think not except in the Legislature. There is

NONE WHATEVER IN THE CITY AUTHORITIES,

and it is a mighty good thing, too.

Ald. Schaffner said that question was settled, then. Was it not contemplated in the resolution calling for this committee to ascertain, also, how this unjust taxation came about and where the responsibility lay? The newspapers and persons outside were making great complaints, and thought that the Council and city authorities are responsible for this unjust taxation. If the Council was responsible, it ought to be known, and vice versa.

The Chairman said it was the intention of the Committee to investigate that question. He spoke to Tax-Commissioner Bradley in regard to having the books of the city, county, and town compared, to see the extent to which the variances had occurred between the assessments by city and town officers. A statement of that kind, he understood, had been furnished Ald. Waterman.

Ald. Waterman said he had not that statement with him.

Ald. Schaffner said when the Council made the annual appropriation last year they endeavored to reduce the amount of taxation as much as possible, and they received the commendation of the press and the public.

IT WAS NOT JUST

now, when this trouble arose, to place the responsibility on the city authorities.

Ald. Waterman said everybody ought to know that neither the Council nor the city authorities had any more to do with the making of this assessment than the Czar of Russia.

Mr. Adams said, as he understood the papers, they were complaining about the quality of assessment,—that the personal property was assessed too high relatively.

Ald. Stone asked if there was any way of reaching

PERSONS WHO HAD NOT BEEN ASSESSED AT ALL.

Mr. Adams said they could be assessed next year; the omitted taxes could be added under the General Revenue law.

Ald. Waterman—Do you think the Revenue law operates in the same way in the case of a lower assessment than should have been made?

Mr. Adams—I think not.

In answer to another question, Mr. Adams said the duty of the Assessors under the statutes was to assess property at cash value as found on the 1st of May. He could not understand how a man could take an oath to discharge his duty faithfully, and then go and assess property at two-thirds of its cash value. The whole difficulty had sprung out of the fact that Assessors did not pretend to act in accordance with the law, and that the Supreme Court had winked at their delinquency.

The Chairman said one of the questions which the Committee was to consider was whether

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATIONS

should be abolished. Could Mr. Adams say anything on that point?

Mr. Adams was not prepared to give an opinion on that subject.

The Chairman thought the time had arrived for the abolition of township organization, and the Committee might take steps to bring it before the Council. If the city was going to be mulcted every year as it had been, the sooner the useless town machinery was out of the way the better.

At the request of the Chairman,

MR. HAYES

then gave his views on the tax difficulty. He said the question was important from every point of view. It was important to the city because every disturbance and excitement adverse to the collection of taxes was more or less embarrassing to the City Government. It was also important to the men who paid the taxes, who might be told that there was no relief for them, and that the law was fixed, but the fact continually stared them in the face that some persons were paying four times the amount of tax they ought to. They would feel that to be unjust, and under cover of that injustice there would be thousands of other men, who did not pay half as much as they ought, who would organize public meetings, get up unnecessary excitement, and take measures which would tend to injure the credit of the city, and prevent the collection of taxes. A plan ought to be devised by which they could get redress hereafter. That was the proper thing to do for the benefit of all concerned. There were, no doubt, numerous cases where men paid excessive taxes on account of their strict honesty. They made their statement under oath, and rested under the idea that they were going to pay a fair tax; but the very fact of their making a fair return caused them to pay more than a fair tax. The Legislature ought to find a remedy for existing difficulties; it ought to pass some law by which an equal assessment of real and personal property could be made throughout the State. The only way to effect that was for everybody to come to the standard to which the majority had come. The general standard throughout the State was one-third of the cash value. Let that be the standard for everybody and he thought it would give general satisfaction, and remedy the inequality for the future. A fair appraisement was especially needed, and it could not be got on a cash value as at present.

In the present exigency there was nothing for the taxpayers to do but to

PAY THE TAX

if possible. They might receive a certificate from the Collector stating that they paid under protest and reserved the right to claim a rebate whenever the Legislature authorized one to be made. He thought that was the only means of adjusting the difficulty to the satisfaction of all. If one man paid three times the tax he ought, and another man proportionately less, a general appropriation out of the Treasury would certainly solve the problem and be fair and just. The city authorities did not want to hold out false hopes; they wanted people to understand they were powerless at this time, but he thought relief could be gotten hereafter in the manner suggested, and that the Legislature would pass a measure authorizing the rebate. The Collectors could not stop now. The public should not blame those Collectors for what appeared a hardship. The Collectors were not responsible for existing difficulties; they were bound to use the machinery to collect the tax, and it was unjust to lay the blame of whatever wrong might exist on their shoulders.

At this point the following

DELEGATION FROM THE FIFTH WARD

entered the room: John Forsythe, Col. R. W. Healy, A. Tuthworth, W. W. Perkins, C. F. Renuick. The delegation were requested to participate in the discussion.

Mr. Forsythe stated they represented the meeting held in the Fifth Ward the previous evening, and were instructed to wait upon the Committee and ascertain what remedy was possible for over-assessment.

COL. HEALY

was requested to express the views of the delegation. He said in their part of the city there were numerous complaints about unjust assessment, and, from the feeling evinced at the meeting, he felt convinced that many would not pay their taxes. Indeed, so great was the indignation that personal violence to the Collectors was threatened, and it was with difficulty the meeting could be brought to see that such a course would only make matters worse. Was there any relief to be had?

The substance of Mr. Adams' opinion was then stated to the delegation, who were apparently disappointed at its conclusions.

Mr. Hayes—Can you, gentlemen, make any suggestion?

Col. Healy said he for one had not had time to give the matter sufficient consideration, but the only relief that he saw was

IN THE COURTS,

which would involve expense. In his opinion, the State Equalization Board had no right to add the 52 per cent which they did without giving the tax-payers an opportunity to object to it.

Mr. Forsythe said he had no suggestion to offer.

Ald. Waterman—Have you any plan by which you think relief can be had?

Mr. Forsythe—We were appointed to devise some means of obtaining relief. There will be another meeting Thursday, at which we are expected to present our report.

Ald. Waterman said the city authorities would willingly do all in their power, but there was apparently no means of obtaining relief at present.

MAYOR COLVIN,

in a long argument, showed that although the personal property tax was higher than usual, the reduction on real estate counterbalanced it. He was prepared to say that the personal property of the South Division was not taxed in the aggregate at what it ought to be. He went on to argue that the Assessors had done the best they could, and that they were not really responsible for the inequalities which existed in the assessment.

Assessor Phillips also defended the Assessors, and held that the aggregate personal property assessment was $5,800,000 less than last year.

After further discussion, Mr. Hayes proceeded to show that

THE ONLY THING WHICH COULD BE DONE

under the circumstances was to allow each person over-taxed to pay under protest, and receive a certificate to that effect from the Collector. He had no doubt that at the next session of the Legislature a bill would be passed recognizing that a wrong had been done, and providing for a rebate. Mr. Hayes went on to show that the great taxation of the city was owing to the difficulties thrown which she had passed, and urged every good citizen not to be discouraged. There was no disposition to oppress the people; on the contrary, there was a disposition to relieve everyone oppressed in this matter of taxation.

The subject was discussed at great length, the whole ground being gone over again. Mr. Adams, in answer to the delegation, expressed himself positively that there was no remedy except in the courts. Several of the Committeemen left in the midst of this second debate on the matter, which ultimately lapsed into an informal talk. The meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock, after a session of three hours.

SUITS TO ENJOIN.
THE REPUBLIC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Charles Scott, a stockholder in the Republic Life Insurance Company, filed a bill yesterday in the United States Circuit Court against Michael Evans, L. C. Huck, and the Insurance Company, representing that he is a resident of Philadelphia. He alleges that the Insurance Company has not within the last year had any personal property subject to taxation except its office furniture and fixtures. Its stock, also, has had no material value, taking into account the Company's debts and liabilities. Last spring, however, the Assessor of the Town of South Chicago assessed the capital stock, and the State Board added its 52 per cent, making the total $185,540, on which the State, county, town, city, and park taxes were $7,897.86. The usual allegations are also made against the alleged illegal action of the Board, and the danger that the levy will be made before the Insurance Company takes steps to prevent it, and the complainant therefore asks for the usual injunction to prevent the collection of the whole or any part of the tax so levied.

THE TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK

also filed a like bill against George Von Holten and the City of Chicago, stating that it has a capital stock of $200,000 invested in United States bonds, and a further surplus of $25,000 invested in real estate. The shares of stock have no market value, but their par value is $100 each.

The capital stock of the bank was assessed for 1874 at $8,600, but the complainant charges that it is wholly illegal. The ex-City Collector, Von Holten, now has a warrant for the collection of this tax of $8,600, and is seeking to collect it, to which the bank objects, alleging that the tax is illegal, and that, even if it be not, there is a warrant out for the taxes of 1875, and that the warrant of 1874 is functus officio and powerless. The complainant, therefore, asks for the usual injunction against Von Holten.

THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION

also inumated its dissatisfaction with the action of Collector Evans by filing a bill yesterday in the Superior Court against him. The complainant states that its taxible property last May, as equalized by the State Board, was $122,360, which was made up of the following items: personal property, $60,496, and real estate $61,864. The capital stock was rated as worth $250,000, from which was deducted $76,916, leaving $127,640 as the equalized value of the capital stock, and making the whole assessment $185,136. A warrant has been issued for the collection of the tax of $9,784.63 on a valuation of $233,580, and a complainant offers to pay $7,881.01 on its own valuation, as shown above, and asks that the Collector may be restrained from collecting the remainder.

READY FOR BUSINESS.
THE SHERMAN HOUSE MEETING.

The adjourned meeting of tax-payers held at the Palmer House Monday night, met last evening in the Sherman House club-room. Mr. Daly called the meeting to order. Mr. Bluett being called upon to preside. About fifty representative tax-payers were present.

Mr. Daly from the Committee on

CONFERENCE WITH AN ATTORNEY

reported that they had consulted with Mr. Asay, and stated that they had obtained his opinion on the following points, which contained the information required by the resolutions passed at the meeting the evening before: They had asked what recourse the tax-payers had from the unjust taxation on personal property. To this he answered that the assessment in order to be legal must be levied upon all in just proportions; that no one tax-payer was obliged to bear more than his legitimate burden; that the State Board had no power over the city tax; beyond all state legislation in the matter and back of all laws that governed this year's assessment was the State Constitution, which declared that any tax levied by the State which was not equal and just, bearing upon all alike, was illegal and unjust, and destroyed the whole assessment. He had no doubt that

THE ACTION OF THE BOARD

and the assessment were illegal; and that the whole matter might be overturned and rendered void. With but little change in the pleadings in the case of one complainant, there could be one argument for all, and he would conduct the case for all at a reasonable fee each, provided he had twenty-five clients. If the case went to the Supreme Court, of which he had no idea, he would make one test case that would decide all of the claims. There was no probability of the city's litigating each case separately; he would require a costs of Court to be advanced, which consisted of a deposit of $5 Clerk's fees, Sheriff's fees, and Master's charge, $5, all of which expenses would be returned if the city were defeated, of which he had no doubt. Fifteen dollars would cover the cost to each litigant. Mr. Daly also stated that if more than twenty-five cases were joined the fee would be less in proportion, and, if 100 names were obtained the cost would be small.

MR. BLUETT

suggested that those who favored the employment of Mr. Asay should put down their names. Messrs. Daly, Henrotin & Co. put their signature to the list, followed by Wilde, Bluett & Co., and J. Ferguson.

Dr. Ingals thought that the amount to be charged should be made proportionate for smaller taxes, as they were overtaxed, for carrying on their suits. He suggested that a subscription should be started.

Mr. Daly thought the small tax-payers should lay back and see what was done for the larger ones.

MR. FERGUSON

thought that this was the way to settle the matter now, and once for all. The overtaxing had become too burdensome to be borne any longer without opposition. He was willing to divide his taxes between the Collector and attorney. He was willing to pay his fair share of taxation, and believed in beginning to fight this thing now.

Messrs. Rockwood Brothers, tea merchants, then put their names to the list, followed by Joseph West, No. 34 State street. Messrs. Gage Brothers also placed their signature. Swarthout, Ackerman & Co. next augmented the list, followed by Aug. Schooley, of No. 189 South Clark street. Dr. Clark also put his signature to the paper. The meeting then adjourned to meet again at the Sherman House club-room at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening. In the meantime, those desirous to fight the over-assessments will find lists at Daly, Henrotin & Co.'s, Nos. 144 and 146 Wabash avenue; Wilde, Bluett & Co.'s, southwest corner of State and Madison streets; and Gage Brothers & Co.'s, corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street, where they can append their names.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
ITS SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING TAXATION.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association met yesterday and adopted the following address on the subject of personal property taxation:

*To the Citizens of Chicago:* Your Citizens' Association has received many complaints concerning the personal property tax now in process of collection, and has been earnestly requested by letter, and through the press, to take action in the premises. A desire to show as clearly as may be the real situation of the matter, and to call attention to the proper remedies for the evil, which the State rate has entailed on the Association on the subject, leads it to address this communication to the public.

ALL TAXES INCLUDED IN ONE LEVY.

The burden of the present tax is felt more heavily by the community because for the first time the taxes of the city, State, county, town, and parks are included in one levy. Formerly the city tax was collected by one set of officials and all of the other taxes by another. Yet these collections, so far as they related to personal property, were usually made at no great interval, and the concentration of the whole business in the hands of an officer in each town is not necessarily an evil. It may make the burden for the moment appear greater, but by no means accounts for its weight. The underlying cause of the real injustice done is: The erroneous, imperfect and, in some cases, fraudulent assessments made by the Town Assessors, upon which all of these taxes must of necessity be collected. These assessments are made by statute the only basis of levy of State, county, town, and park taxes, and the decision of our courts against the validity of the special tax system of the city collided it into the same basis as the rest. And the Assessors have chosen to make personal property pay twice as much taxes as it did last year.

It follows, of course, that real estate pays a proportionate, plus amount of the whole tax. But this change in the relative contributions of the two kinds of property for public purposes is not the result of any well-considered plan, embracing proper and careful valuation, but it is the arbitrary and blundering work of incompetent men. By comparing the city records for 1874 and 1875 we find in round numbers that in former years six-sevenths of the tax for city purposes was assessed upon realty, and one-seventh upon personalty, while in the present levy five-sevenths is borne by real estate, and personal property pays two-sevenths, or, as stated above, twice as much tax as it did last year. And not only has this result been accomplished by these officers, who are appointed, sworn, and paid to make fair valuations, but they have assessed some personal property at far more than its proper value, some at far less, and some not at all, making the wrong to individuals in numerous cases much greater than the proportion stated would indicate.

The slightest examination of the manner in which they have discharged their duties reveals the source of the hardships of which so many rightly complain.

THE RATE PER EACH

Shortly before the recess he introduced an amendment limiting the Presidency to a single term of six years, and making ex-Presidents Senators for life. He has now issued a circular letter to Senators and Representatives urging the adoption of this amendment, and especially of the provision which proposes to pension ex-Presidents as Senators for life.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Members of the National Republican Committee now confidentially expect that the Committee will decide to call the Republican nominating Convention for June 15, at Chicago.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Naval authorities say that they are quite ready for an investigation. They maintain that their expenditures have been reasonable, and that they have been conducted on an economical plan. Their only offense, they say, is that they have created a navy.

BOUTWELL ON THE FISH NOTE.

Senator Boutwell, referring to the circular note to European Powers relative to Cuba, expressed very strong opposition to any conference with foreign Governments upon the subject, and he also thought it was an impertinence on the part of the United States to take any action in the matter.

*[To the Associated Press.]*

A STATE DINNER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4.—The President and Mrs. Grant gave a State dinner to-night, and their guests were the Secretary of State and Mrs. Fish, Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Bristow, Mrs. Belknap, Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Robeson, Mrs. Jewell, Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Chandler, the Attorney-General and Miss Pierrepont, Vice-President Ferry, Senator Morton and wife, Senator Allison and wife, Gen. and Mrs. Hunter, Admiral Foster, Montgomery Blair, Col. and Mrs. F. D. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Lowry, Mr. Creswell, Mr. and Mrs. Boutwell, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Williams, and ex-Secretary Delano and Mrs. Delano.

A RUMOR

was started to-day that Secretary Fish had intimated his intention to resign his office, on the alleged ground of a difference of opinion between himself and the President concerning Cuban affairs. There is no truth whatever in the rumor. So far from their being at variance, they are in perfect accord; and further, as has been reliably ascertained, the Cabinet are a unit on the course now pursued on the subject.

THE SAFE-BURGLARS.

Columbus Alexander and other citizens who are interested in the prosecution of the so-called safe-burglars, intend to ask for the passage by Congress of a special statute, so that the statute of limitations will not run in this case.

MARINE INQUIRY.

Capt. Brickeostein, of the wrecked steamer Deutschland, will demand an inquiry into the loss of that vessel.

THE WHISKY TAX.

The Treasury Department decides that, under the law, domestic spirits cannot be transferred in bond from a bonded warehouse to a manufacturing warehouse, there to be manufactured into an article for exportation, with a rebate or drawback of the Internal Revenue tax.

FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

The United States steamer Supply, now at New York, will be ordered to Civita Vecchia (Italy), where she will receive the monument to be erected there to the memory of those in the naval service who fell in defense of the Union; also such contributions as American artists wish to send to the Centennial exhibition. She will then proceed to Leghorn for contributions from artists in that section. On her way home she will touch at Tangier, Morocco. No vessel will be sent to the north of Europe to receive contributions. The Supply, it is expected, will return to Philadelphia early in April.

THE CABINET

met to-day, with all the members present, except the Secretary of War and the Postmaster-General. The latter was represented by the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The Attorney-General will press the suits entered about a year ago by Attorney-General Williams for the payment of 5 per cent on the net earnings of the several Pacific Roads. The case against the Central Pacific will be proceeded with at once.

The Secretary of the Treasury has before him the decision of the Supreme Court affirming the award of the Court of Claims in favor of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, but before taking final action awaits the opinion of the Attorney-General as to whether the Company has complied with the clause of the law relative to the 5 per cent net earnings.

THE MYSTERIOUS DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE EXPLAINED AT LAST.

*Dispatch to Philadelphia Times.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The secret of the mysterious correspondence between this Government and that of Spain is at last explained. In his message in 1869 President Grant enunciated his policy with regard to European dependencies in western waters, viz.: That they ought eventually to become free and independent. Recently he has notified Spain that the Cuban policy of that Government must be changed; that the time had come when for various reasons the Cubans must be permitted to choose their own Government. Correspondence on this point has been carried on for some time. Spain has finally but reluctantly acceded to the President's demand, and Jovellar will, upon assuming command, issue a proclamation notifying the Cubans that as soon as peace is restored in the island they will be permitted to nominate the form of government under which they desire to live. The proclamation will also offer amnesty, the restoration of estates, etc. The President was determined that his administration should not pass any until a beginning was made in the direction of carrying out his policy which he is ambitious shall be known as the "Grant doctrine." It was to sustain his demand in behalf of Cuba that the navy was re-equipped and placed in readiness for immediate active service.

## MORTON AND HENDRICKS.

### An Eastern Man's Views of Their Strength.

*Worcester Spy.*

At present the Presidential election and the Post-Office investigation are attracting general attention, and everybody is discussing one or the other. That the interest in the former should be so widespread is quite natural, for here reside the possible candidates of both parties in the next Presidential campaign—Morton and Hendricks. If Indiana alone was to choose the next President, the contest would be a lively one, and either Morton or Hendricks would certainly reside in the White-House for the four years beginning March 4, 1877. With the Republicans there is no one but Morton who is mentioned, and he is always spoken of as Gov. Morton. There are signs which cannot be mistaken. His friends are already at work, and when the Convention meets he will have many strong supporters among the delegates, unless there are new and unfavorable developments within a few weeks. He is sure of every vote this State is entitled to already, for among the Republicans there is no one so popular as he. They will not listen to any statement in favor of any other gentleman mentioned for the position, and assert positively that every one who votes the Republican ticket next November will support Oliver P. Morton. To the people here he is what the late John A. Andrew was to the people of Massachusetts. Every man who served in the Union army is for him first, last, and all the time. This support is not alone confined to the soldiers of Indiana, but is found among those with whom he came in contact during the War.

He is the kind of man the Western people admire. An originator of ideas, who has a forcible way of putting them before the people, he commits himself on each issue boldly at the outset, and maintains his position until a decision is reached which wins for him many admiring friends. Some do not understand his action in introducing the Mississippi investigation resolutions, but such is their faith in him that they readily express the belief that it is all right, saying Morton knows what he is about, and knows what the people want before they know their own minds. His friends are also much encouraged about his physical condition, and assert that he is better now than he has been for years. The Hoosiers confidently expect his nomination by the Republican Convention, and will, if their hopes are realized, give him a rousing vote next November. His opponents are doing their utmost to lessen his prospects, and attack him openly, but with little apparent effect here at his home.

Hendricks, the possible candidate of the Democratic party, is a gentleman well spoken of by his townsmen. There are few, however, who claim him to be a man with positive convictions and original ideas, or with boldness in maintaining his position when once taken. The nature of a platform on which his friends here will want him to stand is uncertain. There are as many minds as men. One prominent Democrat told me he would stand where his party wanted him. Another that he would not be acceptable on the platform of the New York Democracy at the recent election in that State. The Democracy of the West, he asserted, will never support any candidate pledged to hard money. But there is a decided division on this point. There are those who are as positive in asserting that a hard-money platform alone will be acceptable as those who favor inflation; and a third class favoring a compromise. The hard money Democrats, who, it appears, are preparing themselves to vote for the nominee of the party, whether on a hard money or a soft money platform, claim that if there is a soft money plank it will be for the purpose of catching the inflation flies hovering about, and nothing more. Hendricks' action, while stumping Ohio in favor of Bill Allen, puzzles many of the Democracy, as much as the position of McDonald, Morton's colleague, on the State Rights question releases them. His strongest supporters claim that he stood then as he will stand if nominated by the Democrats for President—where his party wants him. One thing, however, may be positively stated in relation to Hendricks; as a citizen, politics not considered, he is esteemed and admired."

## HYDE PARK.

### Important Meeting of the Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees of Hyde Park met pursuant to adjournment at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, all present.

The report of the Committee on Drainage and Sidewalks reported upon the bids on the Forty-third street sewer, recommending that all except that of P. D. Betticher be placed on file, and that his bid be accepted and the contract let to him when he shall file good and sufficient bonds for the satisfactory performance of the work, the same to be begun when one-half of the total assessment shall have been collected. The amount of this bid was $49,066, being about $17,000 less than the one formerly accepted. The report was accepted and laid temporarily on the table to enable the Board to examine the bid. It will be acted upon at the next meeting.

A report was made by George W. Buford, Captain of Police, stating that, in his opinion, the force could be somewhat reduced until early summer, and that he would make a recommendation to that effect next week. The report of arrests showed a total of nine unhappy vagrants and drunkards; total amount of fines, $50; amount collected, $18.75. The report for the year showed a total of 373 arrests; fines assessed, $2,290; fines collected, $1,426.50.

The Village Attorney reported, relative to the abstract of title furnished by the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Society and Church of Hyde Park, that it showed a clear title in the Trustees of the church with the exception of certain slight breaks in the chain which should be repaired. The matter was referred back to the Attorney with instructions to perfect the title.

After passing upon the pay-bills for December, and transacting other routine business, the Board adjourned until Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

have recently been involved in rather an unpleasant complication relative to the appointment of a new Superintendent of Schools; and, as the difficulty has created considerable talk, much of which has been based upon misunderstanding, a brief account of it is necessary to explain the action of the Board at the meeting might before last.

About three weeks ago, Mr. P. M. Haskell, who has been Superintendent for the last five years, called upon Mr. M. J. Russell, President of the Board, and said that ill-health would require him to resign the position of Superintendent at the end of the year. Mr. Russell expressed his regrets, and asked whether it might not be possible for him to retain the place. Mr. Haskell replied that his physician advised him not only to change his profession, but also to leave this climate, and, therefore, he had definitely decided to resign. The time was rather short in which to find a successor, and Mr. Russell asked Mr. Haskell whether he knew of any competent person who could be engaged. Mr. Haskell suggested the name of Mr. Leslie Lewis, late Principal of the Haven School in Chicago. The idea of offering the position to Mr. Lewis, whose reputation as an educator is very high, struck Mr. Russell very favorably, and, after some further talk, the interview ended.

The same evening, but previous to his visit to Mr. Russell, Mr. Haskell had called upon Judge Hibbard, a member of the Board, and had made an exactly similar statement to him, suggesting to him also the name of Mr. Lewis for his successor. The resignation, though not formally tendered in writing, was understood to be an absolute one, and, though both gentlemen regretted Mr. Haskell's decision, they could not urge him to act contrary to medical advice.

At the next meeting of the Board, Dec. 17, the question of securing a new Superintendent was discussed, and the Board were unanimous in desiring to secure Mr. Lewis. At this meeting Mr. Haskell was asked whether he remained in the same mind relative to resigning, and he replied that he wished to resign at the end of the year, and had not changed his determination. No official action was taken by the Board, but the position was tendered to Mr. Lewis immediately afterwards, the members wishing to learn whether he would accept before officially electing him. After some reflection Mr. Lewis consented, and, as he had been engaged in another negotiation, he declined the offers made him elsewhere, supposing that the affair was definitely and satisfactorily arranged.

Nothing more was done until one day last week, when one or two members of the Board learned that Mr. Haskell did not intend to resign, but proposed remaining in his place. The information came to them through common rumor, but no word was sent by Mr. Haskell to that effect, nor did he address either President Russell or Mr. Hibbard on the subject. As these gentlemen learned further that a report was in circulation that Mr. Haskell had accused them of conspiring together to remove him, they were greatly astonished. The proposal to resign was voluntarily tendered, and it was a surprise to both gentlemen, who both deeply regretted it; moreover, Mr. Haskell had been the first to name his own successor. Under these circumstances, they could not understand Mr. Haskell's actions. Meeting the Superintendent in the Post-Office, however, President Russell waited to see whether he would offer any explanation; but, so far from doing so, he seemed desirous of avoiding Mr. Russell, and left the building. Seeing this, Mr. Russell called to him, and asked him whether the rumor he had heard was true. Mr. Haskell replied that it was; that he had decided to remain. He said that he did not consider that his resignation was anything more than conditional, and that, in fact, he never considered that it had passed out of his control; but had merely proposed resigning in case his health should demand it.

A meeting of the Board was held a day or two afterward, and in view of the complications surrounding them, a committee, consisting of President Russell, Messrs. Calhoun and Binford, were appointed to confer with Mr. Haskell.

The conference was decidedly unsatisfactory. Mr. Haskell admitted that Mr. Russell and Mr. Hibbard were perhaps justified in believing that his resignation was made absolutely; but he pleaded that he had not intended to convey such an impression, and that he had been informed by another physician that he would not risk much to his health in remaining. The Committee had the kindest feelings possible toward Mr. Haskell, and at any earlier stage of the proceedings they would have been very glad to have retained him; but his decided announcement that he must leave had caused them to make other engagements, and they were thus placed in a very embarrassing situation. Finally, a special meeting of the Board was arranged for Tuesday night, before which time Mr. Haskell was to make some definite communication to the committee.

The Board met as agreed, but no letter nor message had reached the Committee. The time, up to 9 o'clock, was spent in listening to the accounts which each of the members had to give as to his connection with and knowledge of the manner in which the difficulty had originated; at last a small boy appeared with a letter, which proved to be Mr. Haskell's ultimatum. The substance of it was, that he had a good thing and was willing to keep it.

The explanations made by different members of the Board relative to the way in which Mr. Haskell had acted, with the fact that they were morally pledged to elect Mr. Lewis to the vacancy voluntarily created by Mr. Haskell, caused the whole Board to regard the latter's conduct as, to say the least, rather inconsiderate, and a resolution was introduced requesting him to resign immediately. Though this resolution would have undoubtedly been carried if put to a vote, it was withdrawn by the mover, and a resolution was substituted requesting Mr. Haskell to reconsider his communication to the Board and make a reply before 7 o'clock the following evening. The object in modifying the resolution was simply that the same request might be conveyed in less peremptory terms, it being supposed that Mr. Haskell would so understand it.

At the meeting yesterday evening the only business transacted was the acceptance of Mr. Haskell's resignation and the election of Mr. Leslie Lewis to fill the vacancy. The village is to be congratulated on having obtained so good a Superintendent.

The old Seminary Building on Oak street having been rented by the Board is about to be removed to the southwest corner of Hyde Park avenue and Fifty-second street, where it will be swept and garnished and made presentable as a school building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. William Richardson, manager of the Bank of Montreal, will leave on the 15th for San Francisco, whence he will sail for Japan, on his way to England by the longest route. He will be absent about four months.

The public installation exercises of the Hyde Park Masonic Lodge will take place this evening in the room on the northeast corner of Hyde Park avenue and Oak street.

## CRIMINAL NEWS.

### Discovery that the Steamship Celtic Carried Hazardous Freight Last October.

### Concerning the Charlie Ross Who Has Appeared at St. Albans, Vt.

### Disinclination of the Rosses to Hearken to the Old Cry of "Wolf."

### Arrest of a Clerical Seducer with His Victim at St. Louis.

ANOTHER INFERNAL MACHINE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Capt. Kennedy, of the Ninth Precinct, was informed to-day that a wooden box of a very mysterious character was found in a storeroom on Pier 52, North River, occupied by the White Star line of steamers. The Captain investigated, and learned that the box had been brought here on board the steamer Celtic, which arrived at this port on the 24th of October. The steamer left Liverpool for Queenstown on the 14th of that month, and on the day before she sailed William R. Thomas, who caused the terrible disaster to the Mosel, and who had engaged a passage in the Celtic, had brought the box on board at Liverpool, representing it to contain $30,000 in gold coin, and wished to effect an insurance on the box for its full value. He was told that insurance was not necessary; that it would be placed in a special room where it would be kept safely. He was also informed that before insuring the box it would be necessary to have it opened for inspection. To this he demurred, and it was placed in a special room, where it remained undisturbed throughout the whole voyage. Thomas came here as a passenger on the Celtic, and when the box was brought ashore he represented to the Custom-House Inspector that it contained cartridges, which he had brought to this country for his own use, as he was going on an extensive hunting-tour through the Western States. He asked leave to place the box in a storeroom on the wharf, and he would call for it in a few days. He left it there, but never called for it again, and it remained there undisturbed until to-day. The curiosity of the officials of the steamship-line was aroused by the Mosel catastrophe, and they opened the box, which was found to contain a smaller one, with four bags of large bird-shot in oiled canvas. The box was lined with steel about one-eighth of an inch thick, and was of pine wood. It was nailed down securely, and fastened with scrap-iron. The smaller box contained two bags of shot, and two other bags were lying on the bottom. The bags were marked "Walker, Parker & Co., London. Best shot, No. 2." There was no address or mark on the box. It was ascertained that Thomas took a room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Oct. 24, and remained there three days, when he left, and is supposed to have sailed for Europe, his project for the destruction of the Celtic having failed. The box is now in the hands of the police.

ERIE CANAL FRAUDS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The indictment against George D. Lord for defrauding the State was brought in for trial yesterday before Justice Daniels, of the Supreme Court. The work of impaneling a jury progresses slowly, only nine having been accepted up to this evening. The counsel for defendant are W. F. Coggswell, of Rochester, and A. P. Loring and C. E. Sprague, of this city. The prosecution is represented by District-Attorney Lockwood, Attorney-General of the State, and Charles S. Fairchild and James M. Humphrey, of this city.

IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—The Rev. William Gordon, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Pleasant Hill, Mo., was arrested here to-day on the charge of seducing a young girl named Harney, a member of his flock. The girl came here with him, and they have occupied the same room since his arrival. Gordon has a wife and five children.

A MEMPHIAN EPISODE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 4.—While two attorneys, named Moes and Burrow, were engaged in a rough-and-tumble fight in the Criminal Court this morning, Bill Smith, the prisoner, walked off with his handcuffs on, and escaped while the Sheriff was separating the attorneys. The Judge sent both of the attorneys to jail, but they were released this afternoon.

MORE PARDONS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—Martin Shehan, convicted at the December, 1874, term of the Macon Circuit Court, and sentenced for one year and a half to the Penitentiary, for assault with intent to kill, was pardoned to-day; also Richard Gurdis, convicted at the September term of the Macoupin Circuit Court, of larceny, and sentenced to the County Jail for six months.

JAIL-BIRDS TRY TO ESCAPE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 4.—During the temporary absence of the Jailer this morning, all the male prisoners in the County Jail made an attack on the janitor who had charge of the door. He rang an alarm, however, and, the Jailer arriving, they promptly compelled the prisoners to return to their cells.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 4.—James H. Schell, of Stinesville, Monroe County, was arrested yesterday for setting fire to his storehouse and stock of goods, which were insured in the Home, of New York, for the purpose of getting the insurance money.

ESCAPED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 4.—It was discovered to-day that a notorious East Tennessee horse-thief named Mynatt had escaped from the Penitentiary three weeks ago.

## FIRES.

AT AMESBURY, MASS.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 4.—George H. Biddle's carriage-wheel manufactory, at Amesbury, was burned last night by an incendiary, and a workman who endeavored to save his tools was burned to death.

AT ST. CLAIR, MICH.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 4.—At St. Clair, this morning, a fire originating in the basement of a saloon destroyed Bendix's dry goods store and contents; loss over $20,000, of which fully one-third was insured.

AT UTICA, N. Y.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The Oriskany Woolen Mill, at Oriskany, N. Y., owned by Alfred Teal, burned this morning. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $25,000.

## OBITUARY.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 4.—James Anthony, late of the Sacramento *Union*, died in this city this morning of apoplexy.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Wisconsin State Grange was in secret session all day yesterday at Milwaukee. Three sessions were consumed in reading reports and routine business.

At the annual meeting of the Milwaukee Bank Clearing Association yesterday D. Ferguson was elected President, C. D. Nash Vice-President, Messrs. Ilsley, Camp, and Fitch Clearing-House Committee, and T. L. Baker Manager.

An injunction was granted yesterday restraining the Milwaukee County Board from paying Ald. Fred Kraus, under contract for wood for the county, it being alleged that he has received $4,500 and delivered less than half that quantity of wood.

The following city officers were confirmed by the new City Council of Peoria last night: City Clerk, H. H. Forsyth; Chief of Police, John W. Kinney; Captain of Police, H. C. Lincoln. Action on the balance of the city officers was postponed until Friday night.

An amateur entertainment given last evening in the hall of the Ladies' Library of Bloomington, Ill., by ladies and gentlemen of the city, who appeared in readings and local and instrumental solos, was attended by an immense audience. These entertainments have been successful, and are returning a handsome profit to the Association, and affording recreation to all classes.

Among the several important suits pending in the Federal Court at Springfield, Ill., is one wherein Bill King, of Minnesota (Pacific Mail subsidy man), figures. One Niccolls, of Bloomington, bought some fine stock of King, giving his notes therefor. The notes were assigned by King to the Northwestern National Bank, and the bank brings suit against Niccolls on the same.

## FINANCIAL.

THE BOSTON FAILURE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 4.—An adjourned and largely attended meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Freeland, Harding & Loomis and C. W. Freeland was held this morning. Mr. C. L. Thayer, of the City Bank, read the report of the Committee, showing that the total liabilities of the firm of Freeland, Harding & Loomis are $853,480.33; the nominal assets are $621,796.35, as follows: Stock at cost, $336,593.71; accounts called good, $143,460.60; accounts called fair, $44,031.31; accounts called doubtful, $18,819.74; accounts called bad, $19,577.45; notes not due, good, $44,770.20; notes overdue, $4,691.80; notes not good, $9,891.64. The Committee have reduced these by deductions to $427,000. The total liabilities are $747,114, including C. W. Freeland's indorsements of Freeland, Harding & Loomis. His assets, including real estate, stock, etc., are $196,060.12. From these are to be deducted city taxes, which must be paid, leaving the total assets $185,197.77. The Committee fully indorsed the honesty of the firm, and recommended the adoption of the following proposition, made by Freeland, Harding & Loomis: To pay 50 per cent in seven equal installments by notes payable as follows: In notes, without interest, on the 1st days of May, July, September, and November, 1876, and on the 1st days of January, March, and May, 1877, the creditors agreeing to furnish $35,000 cash to the new firm of Freeland, Loomis & Co., to be loaned at the risk of the trade, and not to be withdrawn till after the compromise notes are paid, this compromise to be effected on the 20th of February next failing this, the firm to go in voluntary bankruptcy and make a similar composition under the Bankrupt laws of the United States. The report of the Committee was accepted. Mr. C. W. Freeland proposes to pay 25 cents on the dollar in from six to eight month notes, without interest. This proposition was accepted with the same provisions and conditions as in the case of Freeland, Harding & Loomis.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Benedict Bros., jewelers, who were robbed a few nights ago, have made an assignment. It is said that the Benedicts have been hardly pressed by their creditors since the publication of their robbery, but S. M. Benedict says that they have more than enough to pay in full. In 1870 the firm failed, and paid about 30 cents on the dollar.

## CASUALTIES.

HARD DRINKERS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 4.—John Becker and Charles Bills last evening found in a barn on Spring street a bottle from which they drank, supposing the contents to be whisky. Soon after they were discovered lying on the floor. Becker is dead, and the other is in a dangerous condition. The bottle contained fusil oil.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4.—Charles Harley, aged 30, died in jail to-night from the effects of intemperance. During the day Harley sprang into a stranger's wagon, and, whipping the horse, galloped out of sight. He drove through the streets in a reckless pace, and was finally captured by the police, who conveyed him to prison, where he died. Harley's letters indicate Missouri as his home, and that his father is wealthy.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Jan. 4.—A large boiler in Goodlander's mill, in this city, exploded to-day, killing instantly the engineer, William Babcock, and fatally injuring the fireman, John P. West. The engine-room and a portion of the mill were entirely demolished. Another boiler, 20 feet long and 4 feet in diameter, attached to the one that exploded, was thrown fully 100 feet from the mill, and a portion of the shattered boiler, weighing several hundred pounds, went through the rear end of a bakery on Wall street, more than 200 feet away. Damage estimated at $10,000.

THE WACO DISASTER.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Supervising Steamboat-Inspector Addison Low, of this district, has sent to Washington his report on the burning of the City of Waco off Galveston on the night of Nov. 8 last. After reviewing the testimony, he concludes that Mallory & Co., agents of the line, are liable to the penalties of the law for carrying petroleum, and calls attention to the unsatisfactory and undefined law in relation to the transportation of that article.

SERIOUS FALL.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 4.—A severe accident occurred at the new bridge across the Big Sioux River on the Sioux City & Pembina Railroad yesterday. The staging gave way and precipitated two workmen to the ground, a distance of 35 feet, the timbers falling on them, breaking a leg and ankle and internally injuring one, and breaking the arm and jaw-bone and severely bruising the other. Probably the injuries will result fatally.

FATALLY BURNED.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ADRIAN, Mich., Jan. 4.—The venerable father of Webb Laing, a commercial agent well known through Michigan and Northern Indiana, was doubtless fatally burned to-day by a mixture of oil and turpentine placed on a stove to warm. The fiery stuff flew all over the old gentleman, and was extinguished with great difficulty. His head, face, and arms are fearfully burned, and sight destroyed.

DROWNED.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 4.—A family of four children, colored, were drowned in Lake Contrary, in this county, on last Saturday night. Two boys and two girls with a white man started to cross the lake to a party, and, when about 200 yards from shore, the skiff sank with them and only the man was rescued. The name of the lost family was Wells.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 4.—James Eaton, an employee of the Mt. Washington Inclined Plane, while oiling rollers this morning, was struck by a descending car, receiving injuries from which he died at a late hour this evening.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—John B. Stillwell, a brakeman on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, was killed to-day by being knocked off a car, 4 miles from Warrensburg, and then being run over.

THE BUZZ-SAW.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 4.—Rufus Welch, a convict in the Penitentiary, from Erie County, was killed by operating a buzz-saw to-day.

## THE PHILADELPHIA REVIVAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—The Moody and Sankey noon prayer-meeting was well attended. Nearly 200 requests for prayer were read. Mr. Moody made an address, taking for his subject, "How to come to Christ."

The Tabernacle was crowded in the evening. Mr. Moody spoke of the downfall of man, selecting different passages of Scripture. He gave his own interpretation of them. He made reference to sensational clergymen, saying there are some preachers who have power and eloquence, but they are preaching a religion without mind in it. Such men, he said, he despised.

## MEXICAN WAR VETERANS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 4.—The Mexican War Veterans met in annual reunion to-day, about 100 being present. Verbal reports were made on various subjects, and the following officers were elected: President, Gen. Mahlon D. Manson; First Vice-President, Col. J. O. Osborne; Second Vice-President, Col. John M. Lord; Secretary, Edward L. Palmer; Assistant Secretary, Gilmore Jordan; Treasurer, Dr. D. S. Gale.

## MICHIGAN STATE TREASURY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 3.—The following is the State-Treasury statement for December, 1875:

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance Nov. 30 | $ 916,311.33 |
| Receipts for the month of December | 137,581.06 |
| | $1,053,892.39 |
| Payments | 101,816.21 |
| Balance due Dec. 31, 1875 | $ 952,076.18 |

## STATE AFFAIRS.

### Messages of Govs. Tilden, of New York, and Hartranft, of Pennsylvania.

### Bills Introduced Yesterday in the Ohio Legislature.

### Lamar Ahead in the Race for the Mississippi Senatorship.

### Gov. Ames and His Lieutenant Threatened with Impeachment.

NEW YORK.

GOV. TILDEN'S MESSAGE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The Legislature organized to-day and elected Senator Robinson President of the Senate and Assemblyman Husted Speaker of the House. The organization was a tedious proceeding, owing to the administration of the long anti-bribery oath to the members, each one swearing that he had not used money or other influence to secure votes.

Gov. Tilden, in his message to the Legislature, advocates the continuance of reduced tolls on the canals; says a good word for the Centennial Exhibition, without favoring an appropriation of any of the public money to it; discourages the policy of building palaces for the insane, saying that few families can afford to pay so much house rent as is paid by the State for insane persons; dwells at length upon the financial condition of the country, holding that the remedy for existing evils is in a return to the sound principles of government; that prosperity must rest upon the old foundations; the common schools be maintained. Nothing is said of the sectarian question; of the Constitutional amendment proposed by the President and Mr. Blaine; or of the "Gray Nuns" act.

In the Senate, however, the first measure introduced was a bill by Woodin (Republican) for a repeal of this "Gray Nuns" act.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ORGANIZATION.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 4.—The Senate was called to order to-day by Lieut.-Gov. Latta. E. W. Davis was chosen President pro tem by 28 Republican votes, the Democrats refusing to vote on the ground that the officer had been elected, Davis having been chosen at the end of the session of 1875.

The House was called to order by Speaker Patterson, and business immediately proceeded.

Gov. Hartranft, in his annual message, states that during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1875, the total amount of debts redeemed was $1,385,497; total receipts, $7,534,650; total disbursements, $6,541,448; balance in Treasury, $993,207. It is estimated that the revenue for the year will be about $600,000 less than last year, which would make the deficiency at the end of the current fiscal year about $1,500,000. The appropriations cannot be materially reduced, and the deficiency must be provided for either by the imposition of new taxes or diversion of the general fund of some of the revenues now pledged. The Governor therefore recommends that one-third of the revenues now assigned to the sinking fund be transferred to the general fund.

Referring to the Centennial Exhibition, the Governor says: "Whatever misgivings have hitherto possessed the public mind about the Centennial are now happily dispelled, and it is evident the country has awakened to the conviction that the exhibition, instead of being merely local, will transcend in dignity and magnitude any of the expositions that have preceded it in Europe. It becomes Pennsylvania, therefore, to bestir herself, and strive to have a full representation of her resources and industries on exhibition."

The Governor calls attention to the disturbances in the mining regions, and says some remedy must be devised for their repression. It must be understood, once for all, that any violation of private rights, or resistance to public officers when in discharge of their duty, will be summarily dealt with, and if the civil authorities and power of the county cannot maintain the supremacy of the law, then the whole power of the Commonwealth shall be employed, if necessary, to compel respect for authority.

OHIO.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 4.—In the Senate, H. W Curtis, of Cuyahoga, was elected President pro tem.

Bills were introduced to fix the minimum punishment for forgery at one year, instead of three as now, and to prohibit corporations from erecting nuisances.

In the House, bills were introduced for the suppression of tramps, and to authorize cities to subscribe to the stock of water-works companies.

A resolution was adopted by a party vote condemning the action of Congress in dismissing Union soldiers to give places to ex-Confederates, and calling on the Ohio Congressmen to use their influence to find places for such discharged men; also declaring that President Grant deserves the commendation of all true patriots for his declaration that he would find places for all such discharged men.

In the Senate this afternoon a bill was introduced to prevent the removal of suits against foreign insurance companies doing business in the State of Ohio from the State to United States Courts.

In the House, bills were introduced to reorganize the Ohio Penitentiary; to provide for a return of bank statistics to the Secretary of State for publication; to regulate the carrying and delivering of freight by express companies.

MISSISSIPPI.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 4.—The *Appeal's* Jackson (Miss.) special says nearly every member was present at the organization of the Legislature. J. M. Stone, of Alcorn, was elected President pro tem of the Senate, and D. Price Porter, of Hinds, Secretary. Counting Furlong, an Independent Republican, the Senate has a two-thirds Democratic majority.

In the House, H. M. Street, of Prentiss, was elected Speaker, and George M. Govan, of Marshall, Clerk.

The office of President pro tempore of the Senate becomes important from the fact that he will probably be Governor, as the indications are that Gov. Ames and Lieut.-Gov. Davis will be impeached. Col. Lamar and Geos. Lowry and Featherstone, aspirants for the United States Senatorship, are here. Lamar is decidedly ahead, but Lowry is developing considerable strength. Featherstone will get about fifteen votes on the first ballot, nearly all of which will afterwards go to Lamar.

The Governor's message, which was read this afternoon, gives considerable offense, and is spoken of as falsifying the conduct of citizens prior to the late election, and magnifying incidents connected with the campaign, of which it is largely made up.

KENTUCKY.

TOM SCOTT.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4.—In the Kentucky Legislature to-day, a resolution that the Kentucky Senators in Congress be instructed and Representatives requested to use all proper efforts to secure the passage of an act which, guarding the interests of the Government and the rights of the people, shall afford to the Texas Pacific Railroad such aid as will insure its early completion, was presented and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

MINNESOTA.

ORGANIZATION.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 4.—The Legislature of this State met to-day. Both Houses organized by electing Republican officers,—the same as were telegraphed last night. As the Legislature is to count the votes of the last election before the new officers are installed, it is probable that the last message of Gov. Davis and the inaugural address of Gov. Pillsbury will not be delivered before Thursday or Friday.

MINNESOTA.

BOTH HOUSES ORGANIZED.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 4.—The Legislature organized this afternoon by electing the Republican Committee's nominees, including W. R. Kenyon, of Steele, for Speaker of the House, and Charles W. Johnson, of Hennepin, for Secretary of the Senate, both re-elected from last year,—farmers by occupation. The Republicans have a majority in the House sufficient to give them a majority on joint ballot, but repetition of the Granger legislation of two years ago is not anticipated. The messages of Govs. Davis and Pillsbury will probably be delayed until Friday.

## WISCONSIN.

### Executive Appointments.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 4.—A few changes have been made by Executive appointment to-day. Gov. Ludington has appointed Capt. Andrew Sexton Superintendent of Public Property; John R. Berryman, of Lafayette County, State Librarian, the latter in place of Francis Massing, removed, though under a defect in the law he has drawn his salary to April 1. S. W. Smith of Janesville, has been appointed Trustee of the Institute for the Blind, vice Anson Rogers, removed, on grounds of public policy, his appointment by Gov. Taylor, for purely partisan and personal reasons, having been generally denounced as unfit to be made. The Executive ex is likely to fall elsewhere within a day or two.

Milwaukee and other visitors to the inauguration left for home by special train this morning. They have felt it was good to be here.

## THE DES MOINES SPEECH.

### The President's Own Interpretation of It.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Dec. 31.—The Iowa Teachers' Association closed its sessions here to-day. Prof. L. F. Parker of the Iowa State University read a long paper on the "Abuse of Grant's Iowa Speech," defending the President from hostile criticism. He says he wrote to the President for his interpretation of the speech, and received the following reply:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17, 1875.—*Prof. L. F. Parker, Iowa City, Ia.*—DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 4th inst. was received about the time I was starting for New York City, one week ago yesterday. I expected to answer it immediately on my return, but permitted the matter to escape my mind until this time.

What I said at Des Moines was hastily noted down in pencil and may have expressed my views imperfectly. I have not the manuscript before me as I gave it to the Secretary of the Society. My idea of what I said is this: "Resolve that the State or nation or both combined shall furnish to every child growing up in the land the means of acquiring a good common school education."

Such is my idea, and such I intended to have said.

I feel no hostility to free education going as high as the State or National Government feels able to provide—protecting, however, every child in the privilege of a common school education before public means are appropriated to a higher education for the few. Yours truly,

U. S. GRANT.

## AGRICULTURAL.

THE INDIANA BOARD.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 4.—The State Board of Agriculture met to-day, it being the twenty-third annual session. The Secretary's report shows assets valued at $332,745, and liabilities amounting to $72,740. There are seventy-six county and twenty-one district societies in the State, and there is shown to be a growing interest in agricultural fairs. The Treasurer's report shows that the receipts for the past year, including the Geological Department, were $64,577.54; expenditures, $62,977.37. No guarantee bonds were paid the past year. Bonds to the amount of $6,600,

inative and keep better, and as much of a sport generally as any living. Her dress is that of a woman, except that she wears a masculine coat, collar, cravat, and hat or cap, and her hair cut to reach not quite to the shoulders. In form she is a little above the medium size, in appearance rather masculine, though her features are regular. Her tout ensemble on the street especially is very dashing. She came down to the city on her wedding trip, was converted, who says, went back to her home at Lewistown, and is now laboring to convert her old friends and sporting companions.

## CAMERON AT LOANDA.

**The Gallant African Explorer Arrives on the West Coast--His Travel from Ujiji in 1874--Good Service in the Cause of Science--Stanley's Ristoe and Work.**

*London Telegraph, Dec. 17.*

Intelligence has been received which announces the safety of one of the most gallant among African explorers; for Lieut. Cameron, who had never been seen nor heard of since he quitted Ujiji in May, 1874, is now reported to have arrived at Loanda, on the west coast of the Continent, with fifty-seven followers, "all the party being well, and their arduous undertaking having been successful." Every geographer will rejoice beyond measure at this happy reappearance of the brave young officer, over whose fate there hung so gloomy a cloud of doubt ever since we lost sight of him a year and eight months ago. His family and friends will have the glad sympathy of the country at this news, so reassuring for them, and we believe that it comes just in time to lighten some gentle hearts which were almost sinking with the weight of "hope deferred." As long ago as March in this year Mr. Clements Markham read, at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, a paper on the interesting explorations which the gallant officer had made upon Lake Tanganyika; but the diaries from which the facts of that paper were taken were already ten months old, and the only further information the accomplished Secretary could give was included in the following words. Mr. Markham said:

Lieut. Cameron has done most valuable and distinguished service to geographical science. In my opinion, he has proved himself to be an able, a diligent, and careful explorer, undaunted by dangers, not to be deterred by illness or hardships, and admirably adapted, by his tact and kindness, for the management of natives. I hope for your concurrence in this view, which has already rendered good service. He is now gallantly attempting to achieve one of the most hazardous and difficult exploits ever undertaken by an English traveler. That he may succeed, and that he may be returned to the country and his friends, must, I think, be the sincere and hearty wish of every geographer.

Yet the lapse of time without any tidings of the young traveler was even then very depressing, especially as he was known to have suffered greatly from illness and ulcerated feet. The President of the Royal Geographical Society observed eadly on the same occasion:

It is now ten months since he started on his journey from Ujiji, and if he has found that the Lualaba is the Congo, he ought by this time to have reached the Yellala Falls. At any moment, therefore, definite intelligence of his whereabouts may be expected. It is satisfactory to know that both the Foreign Office and Admiralty have sent out instructions to all the naval and Consular officers on the west Coast of Africa to look out for him, and to endeavor to obtain news of him from the traders who came to the coast from the interior. If they met him they were directed to give him every possible assistance, and to send him with all speed and dispatch to his native land.

Another ten months have since passed, and neither Stanley nor any traveler or trace has been able to send us any gleam of good news about the unseen explorer, when suddenly, as is the way with African intelligence, this welcome message arrives and Cameron turns up, safe, sound, and, no doubt, full of new scenes and sights, on the west coast, being the only Englishman, except Dr. Livingstone, who ever crossed the African continent from sea to sea. The bare fact that he has thus come back into cognizance upon the Atlantic shore is, indeed, enough to make it certain that he must have some interesting matter in store for geographers. His intention was known to be to strike across the country from Tanganyika to Nyangwe, the high furthest point reached upon Livingstone's last journey, and thence to track that splendid stream by boat, or along the banks, till he ascertained whether it ran into Albert Nyanza toward the Nile, or else eastward, to form, perhaps, the Congo. This problem was indubitably one of the most fascinating and important remaining to be solved in Inner Africa, and Cameron, the magnificent river is at mapped by Livingstone running either northward or westward, such an announcement, coupled with the discovery by Stanley of the southernmost fountain of the Nile to the west, must have rendered the present year memorable forever in the annals of geographical exploration. His long journey from Livingstone's about the westernmost channel which he revealed to science ran as follows:

NYANGWE, March 31, 1871.—I went down to take a good look at the Lualaba here. It is narrower than it is higher up, but still a mighty river, at least 3,000 yards broad, and I was assured it never be ybded at any point or at any time of the year; the people unhesitatingly declared that if any one tried to find it he would assuredly be lost. It has many large islands, and at times is about 2,000 yards, or 1 mile. The banks are steep and deep; there is clay and a yellow clay schist in their structure. The other rivers, as the Luya and Kunda, have gravelly banks. The current is about 2 miles an hour.

To the north, on its way to feed the Nile, the good Doctor believed that the Lualaba finally ran; but he never felt quite certain of this, and the size of this lacustrine river naturally made geographers think of the mighty volume of the Zaire or Congo, which running north becomes the Luya and Kunda, have gravelly banks. The current is about 2 miles an hour.

To the north, on its way to feed the Nile, the good Doctor believed that the Lualaba finally ran; but he never felt quite certain of this, and the size of this lacustrine river naturally made geographers think of the mighty volume of the Zaire or Congo, which running north becomes the Loango and Loanda, with a bed over 18 fathoms deep, and a flowing mass which makes the natives of the coast call it "The Mother of Waters," seemed inexplicable unless fed by the lakes and rainfall of the Manuyema country. But, then, whence did its great branch, the Cassai River, come, and how was it that the Lualaba was last seen running northward so much near the equator than is the mouth of the Congo? All that we have gleaned about this great region of the Zaire since Livingstone's time is but little. Grundy and many others have attacked the problem in vain from the sea; all expeditions were soon stopped by the natives, the climate, or the yellalas, as its cataracts are called. Beyond these falls and rapids, it was reported, indeed, to widen out to 2, 3, and even 4 miles, showing in places the prodigious depth we have mentioned; but whether this vast affluent drained the chain of lakes described by Livingstone, or flowed from a separate source, was a point over which a hundred enthusiastic geographers did battle, having latitudes and longitudes at each other in a hail of missiles and observations.

Well might the problem fire the ambition of any traveler to deeds of daring, and Mr. Stanley designs to attack it as soon as he has settled the Victoria and Albert Nyanzas, and the great uncertainty of the Tanganyika's outlet, conjecturally declared by Cameron to be the Linkega. The first impression upon finding the Lieutenant arrived at Loanda would naturally have been that he had followed the Lualaba into the Congo, and thus solved the great problem. But this is unfortunately not the case. His telegram to the President of the Royal Geographical Society runs thus:

LOANDA, Monday, Nov. 29.—Turned up all safe; forced by adverse circumstances to abandon Congo route, but have followed water beds between Zambesi and Congo.

The following message has also been telegraphed by Her Majesty's Consul Hopkins, at Loanda, to the Foreign Office, where it was received yesterday:

Lieut. Cameron, R. N., Livingston East Coast Central African Expedition, arrived at Loanda on the 28th November. Came out at Benguella, all well.

It is, therefore, doubtful whether the Lieutenant has anything sure and certain to tell us about the chief problem of Western Africa.

He seems to have been obliged to give up Nyangwe and the Lualaba altogether, and to have struck across land far to the south. Had it been otherwise he would assuredly have telegraphed the great fact which he hoped to prove, and the absence of any such statement gives cause to fear that, though he has seen and done much, he has missed the grand prize which lay open, and missed it, no doubt, from circumstances impossible to control, for it needs no better proof of courage and capacity than the journey thus accomplished between the Zambesi and Loanda to know of what good stuff Cameron is made. His safety is, in all and any events, a subject of the utmost satisfaction, and it is quite clear that he must have much to relate, even though, as now appears, he has been obliged to leave the main question to some other explorer.

His route must seemingly have crossed the Cassai branch of the Congo, about which all particulars would be welcome, and for every reason the arrival in his native land of the gallant officer which is likely to occur in January, will be hailed with interest and warm expectation. It is, however, too probable that we must not count upon the settlement of the Congo question from this adventurous and prolonged journey, although it may cast indirect light upon it, and tell us new facts about the southern country traversed already in Livingstone's wonderful march.

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The first volume of a series of biographies of Spanish musicians has been published by Senor Pena y Goni, with the title Nuestros Musicos.

## THE STEAMSHIP DISASTERS.

### Arrival at New York of the Unfortunates of the Mosel and Deutschland.

### Stories of the Wreck---More About the Dynamite Explosion and Its Author.

*New York Herald, Jan. 3.*

The passengers of the steamship Deutschland, who were lucky enough to escape from the wreck of that ill-fated vessel, went back to Bremerhaven for the purpose of being reshipped to New York. They went on board the German Lloyd's steamer Mosel, and just as this ship was about to weigh anchor for America, a number of them were killed by the explosion of a machine which Thomassen had contrived for the purpose of wholesale slaughter on the high seas. By this terrible explosion no less than eighty human beings were launched into eternity, and 200 more became maimed for life or suffered from wounds of different kinds. The Mosel was too much injured to be sent on her voyage, and the passengers who were to have gone on her, including the remainder of those rescued from the Deutschland, had to be transferred to the steamship Salier. The Salier, with nineteen cabin and forty-five steerage passengers from the Deutschland, and twenty one cabin and sixty-eight steerage passengers from the Mosel on board, left Bremerhaven for New York on the 16th ult., and on the 18th touched at Southampton. While the passengers remained at that port the sum of £1,200, which had been collected by various persons in London who sympathized with their sufferings, was divided pro rata among them. After the Salier left Southampton she encountered very heavy weather for several days, and fell in with a succession of dense fogs between Newfoundland and New York. She cautiously worked her way westward, entered the upper bay yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, reached her dock in Hoboken at a quarter after 11 o'clock, and at noon she was moored at her berth.

Then came the passengers in a stream from the ship's side. Some looked glad, some sorrowful. People were seen for joy and kissing each other with an energy almost wonderful to behold, if the circumstances of the case were not remembered; others sadly asking for details about a relative's death, formed one of the most striking pictures conceivable. As Miss Petzold, of Deutschland fame, was seen coming down the gangway, she was recognized. Immediately Mr. Hamman, who so nobly saved her on the occasion of the fearful shipwreck. Then came the Deutschland's celebrated baby, carried in the arms of its smiling mother, Mrs. Hamm, of Dallas, Tex. The youngster looked the perfection of health.

### THE DYNAMITE DISASTER.

THE ACCOUNT OF MR. BOERNEMANN.

Mr. Boernemann, of Philadelphia, took his return passage by the steamer Mosel, Capt. Francke. At the time of the dynamite explosion he was standing on board the vessel, about a couple of paces from the steps of the saloon door. He suddenly felt a terrible shock and heard a dreadful noise as of heavy artillery. To his utter horror and consternation he saw a bloody mass of human beings thrown up into the air as far as his sight could reach. He felt an immense shock, as if some ponderous body had fallen upon him; but he was not physically hurt, although the shock to his nervous system was so great that he has been sick ever since. The blackened, burned, and torn limbs of the unhappy victims fell in a shower on the deck, besprinkling it with their blood and shapeless remains. The explosion took place amidships, between the second cabin and the wheelhouse. Mr. Boernemann was thrown off his feet by the shock and concussion. The scene was horrible to witness. No one knew what to do. Dead and bodies and a large number of wounded people fell on various parts of the ship. It seemed to be a common impulse for those who escaped to run aft and proceed to the stern of the ship. The vessel was very seriously damaged forward; part of the bow was blown away and the bulwarks rent in pieces. At the moment of the explosion the steam tug Simson came along under the bows of the Mosel and two wagons approached her from Lloyds' Hall, one with the mail and the other containing goods. The whole was taken toward the steamer by hand carts; and when the last of these, having four cases and a barrel on board, was unloaded on the steamer, the great explosion was heard. Eighty persons were killed or have died of their wounds, and 300 suffered injuries more or less serious. Mr. Boernemann's wife, sister-in-law, and daughter, were at the steamer, and they received him as one given up by the tomb.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THOMASSEN.

When Custom-House Inspector Banks had finished examining the scanty baggage of Mr. Charles F. Mueller, formerly merchant of Milwaukee, Mr. Mueller told the following story respecting Thomassen:

"I SAW THOMASSEN, THE FIEND,

on the Mosel while going down the cabin-stairs. I thought I knew him as being from Milwaukee, and I said, 'Excuse me, but are you not from Milwaukee?' He said, 'No, sir; I am from the United States, but not from Milwaukee.' This reply was given in German.—'Ich bin nicht aus Milwaukee, aber von der Vereinigten Staaten.' I said to him, persistingly, 'I thought you were from Milwaukee.' He then said, 'You may have seen me there, as I have traveled through the States pretty extensively.' I asked him if he was going first cabin or second cabin, as I told him, I was going second cabin. He replied that he was going in the saloon, and added, 'We can be together, anyway.' Our conversation was only carried on in German at the commencement; subsequently in English."

Reporter—I suppose you liked his appearance and were prepossessed by his manners?

Mr. Mueller—I thought he looked a good, clever fellow, and I liked his appearance and thought we might have traveled together agreeably. He looked a scholar and a genial fellow. I then went to my cabin with my valise in my hand. A few minutes after the explosion took place. It happened just as my head emerged while coming on deck from the cabin. My head was about a foot above the level of the deck. The concussion of the air forced me back,

AND I FELL ON THE STAIRWAY.

The same thing happened those of the stewards. I asked the steward what had happened and he told me he thought the boiler had burst, and I said that was not possible, as I had seen bodies and portions of bodies flying through the air. I walked then as if in a dream and could hardly collect my thoughts. I then went forward and saw the deck covered with dead bodies and pools of blood. The bodies were mostly stripped of their clothing. Some were perfectly naked. I covered up the nakedness of several of the dead, both men and women. I saw a Hebrew on a trunk stripped of his clothing, and apparently wounded; his head was falling back and he appeared to be suffocating. I took some bedclothes out of a trunk burst open by the explosion, and made a comfortable seat for him. Five minutes afterward he died. A sailor kindly brought him some water, but his mouth was filled with coagulated blood, and he could not swallow the water. I then attended a young lady screaming for help, denuded of all her clothing from her waist, and placed me on a lounge, where I lay for a long time insensible. Here I remained from 2 o'clock until near 5, at which latter time I recovered my consciousness. I was alarmed to see the second cabin floor covered with water, and at once made my way upstairs to the first saloon. The pumps were stopped by order of the first engineer, at 9 o'clock in the morning (Monday, Dec. 6), who said nothing further could be done as the ship was full of water. The second cabin was then submerged, and the water began to rise in the first cabin. At about 10 o'clock the second and third officers, with the purser, came into the first cabin, where nearly all of the passengers were assembled, and advised them to get on the tables where the water would prevent them from standing on the floor. At 1 o'clock the water rose so fast that it reached the height of the dining-saloon tables, covered them, and still continued to rise. The people then commenced to climb up on the tables; the water continuing to rise all the time until those on the tables were up to their arm-pits in it. At this time the storm raged and the ship labored heavily. The Captain and other officers were in the main cabin from 1 o'clock in the morning, but went on deck several times by wading up to their necks to reach the saloon gangway. In this manner also some of the passengers passed out and in. At about half-past 2 o'clock in the morning some one among the passengers remarked that when the water would get too high for them to stand on the tables they could break a hole through the skylight and so escape on deck. This was attempted, but I don't know with what success. In wading to the gangway the men generally went out before the women, and some of these were left to shift for themselves; but some of the male passengers remained with their wives and children.

AND THUS PERISHED.

Of all the people who were in the cabin, some were drowned there and others escaped on deck to meet the same fate, while the remainder were lucky enough to get into the rigging and hang on until rescued. I went by the gangway up on deck about half-past 2 o'clock. The water was in some places 3 feet deep, on the deck. I tried hard to open the cabin skylights but could not. The larboard side of the ship was dry near the wheelhouse. The third officer attempted with me to open the skylights; the sea washed both of us off our feet. I caught hold of a line, and holding on to it, made toward the rigging on the larboard side. The ship was not heeled over, but the wind and waves came strong from the English coast. I got into the shrouds about midships at 3 o'clock. At daylight I saw a number of ships and sailboats in the distance, about 5 or 6 miles off. None of these vessels attempted to approach the Deutschland, although repeated signals of distress had been made. I saw sitting on the dry part of the deck an old gentleman of about 75 years of age, named Hammel, from Pennsylvania. He had a rope in his hand, and seemed nearly frozen to death. The third officer called out for some one to take him away. This was done, and the poor old man was wrapped up in a number of flags in the wheelhouse, and, as you see, saved.

THE SAILORS DID NOTHING

for the passengers. They were rough fellows, and soon sought refuge up the masts. They were nearly all half drunk. Two of them (Italians) broke the compass in the binnacle. When the Captain heard of this he scolded them just a little. They told him to mind his own business and took out for the ship. After 9 o'clock the officers told the passengers to come down from the rigging. The wind then calmed, and the tide being low left the deck dry. Some provisions were hunted up. The women and children who remained in the cabin tried to come on deck, and some of them were saved, but others were drowned. At half-past 10 o'clock the ship Liverpool approached; she anchored 200 yards off, and sent us two boats that took off two loads of women and children, after which this vessel came alongside the Deutschland, and took the remaining passengers off about noon. During the night I saw twenty or twenty-five dead bodies in the cabin. They were of both sexes, young and old.

During the above narrative by Mr. Pleth a number of his fellow-passengers listened to him, and occasionally nodded assent to his statements.

### THE DEUTSCHLAND'S LOSS.

A GRAPHIC STORY OF THE WRECK.

George Frederich, a young man whose residence is in Albany, N. Y., and who was born in this country, gave to the writer an account of his experience at the wreck of the Deutschland. At half-past 6 o'clock in the morning of the 6th of December (said Mr. Frederich), the Deutschland struck the sands of Kentish Knock, near Harwich. Soon afterward the steward gave orders to all to provide themselves with life-preservers. Two boats were put off with three sailors, who were told to apprise those on shore of the condition of the vessel. One man, named John Nichol, attempted to jump into the boat with these sailors, but he was struck over the hands with an iron bolt by one of the crew and had to release his hold on the boat. He was drowned. After the boat left, the crew, who had been drinking, commenced to quarrel on the deck of the Deutschland, and some of them were severely cut in the melee. All the passengers were put to work at the pumps, and worked till 10 o'clock Monday night.

The Doctor of the vessel told the ladies and children that they were to remain in the first cabin, and when the water rose too high in the cabin they were to proceed to the upper deck. The water rose 4 feet in the cabin and the women and children climbed up on the tables. When it rose 8 feet they found all means of egress blocked, and the skylight through which they were told they might reach the upper deck was fastened down. None of the crew went to the rescue, most of them at that time being in the rigging. In the first cabin I saw a man who had been drowned in the cabin with his overcoat, vest, and pantaloons pockets cut out. At half-past 10 on Wednesday morning I got on a raft. On that raft were five persons, thirty-five of whom were washed off. The remainder were taken on board the steamer Liverpool, of Harwich. The sailors, for the most part, were drunk, and fought like demons over the spoils they had collected from the people who were drowned in the cabin. The five Franciscan nuns on the Deutschland four were drowned, and when their bodies were found it was discovered that they had been despoiled of several gold rings, crosses, etc.

THE DEUTSCHLAND'S CREW INEFFICIENT.

Mr. and Mrs. Franz Hamm, of Dallas County, Tex., and their two children were on the ill-fated Deutschland. Mrs. Hamm and her children at the time of the wreck were in the first cabin with the rest of the ladies and children, and would have been drowned there were it not for the exertions of Mr. Hamm. He broke his way through the skylight, carried his children one by one, and then his wife, till he placed them all in the rigging. They remained there from 6 o'clock in the morning till 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th of December. When they were taken off they were almost frozen. Mr. Hamm is pronounced in his denunciation of the management of the Deutschland. He states that there was no discipline among the crew, and that, with the exception of the Captain, all officers seemed to have lost their heads. For a determined and organized effort had been made by the crew, Mr. Hamm states, not one woman or child would have been lost.

A BEREAVED MAN.

On the Bremen pier in Hoboken yesterday morning was a man named Josef Rinderer, of No. 544 East 80th street, with two friends. Mr. Rinderer's wife and child, a little girl about 3 years of age, left for a visit to Germany in September last, and started in the Deutschland on their return. Mr. Rinderer could get nothing authentic from the Steamship Company's officials or from any other source as to whether his family was lost or saved. He had with him yesterday morning photographs of his wife and child, and he waited anxiously. After some time he and his friends made their way on board the Saxer, the photographs were shown, and were recognized by several of his countrymen. Mrs. Hamm, who had been a fellow passenger of Mrs. Babette Rinderer on the steamship Rhein, recognized the portraits at once, and gently informed the heart-broken husband and father that his wife and child, she thought, had been drowned in the cabin. Nothing had been heard of them at Harwich, neither had their bodies been discovered. Several other ladies on board the Saxer confirmed the story, and Mr. Rinderer gave way to his grief and cried like a child. The women crowded around him, but the disconsolate man broke away, and, with the pictures of his loved ones clasped to his heart, walked off the ship pier, followed by his friends.

AN INTERVIEW WITH WILLIAM PLETH.

Mr. William Pieth, of Philadelphia, an intelligent German-American, who was a second cabin passenger on the Deutschland, gave to a *Herald* reporter the following graphic account of his shipwreck on the Kentish Knock. On Dec. 5, we experienced heavy weather and encountered a snow-storm in the afternoon. The wind blew from the northwest and the sea ran high. Being unable to sleep, I got up out of bed at about 4 o'clock in the morning of the 6th. In an hour or so afterward I felt that something was wrong, for the ship began to bump as if aground and the waves to break on deck. When I got on deck a sea washed over it and threw me down. I got up and made an attempt to get into one of the two starboard lifeboats that were being launched by some of the crew and petty officers. I was able to get one leg into the boat, but the sailors ejected me by force, saying, "We don't want any passengers in here; there are enough of us." At that time but six men were in the boat. I hung on by the davits and got down on the deck again, but only to be once more immersed in a heavy sea. As soon as the vessel struck some of the crew made for the masts. I began to climb mine, obtained possession of the two starboard life-boats. The first of these that left the ship's side was speedily capsized, and all in her perished. The boat that I wanted to get into was that which was successfully conducted to Harwich by Quartermaster Meyer. After being ejected from that boat the sea washed over me several times, but I managed to keep myself from being taken overboard. The third officer came along and told the passengers not to be afraid, saying, "After this we will have no high water." In a short time the first engineer came along and told the passengers that they must

MAN THE PUMPS,

of which there were three—one in the steerage, one on deck, and another in the second cabin. I assisted in working the pumps until near dinner time. Toward night the wind increased in force, the ship lurched heavily, and I was thrown down in the fore side of the second cabin. Two stewards came down the companion-way, and I covered my head with some bedclothes and pitched me on a lounge, where I lay for a long time insensible. Here I remained from 2 o'clock until near 5, at which latter time I recovered my consciousness. I was alarmed to see the second cabin floor covered with water, and at once made my way upstairs to the first saloon. The pumps were stopped, by order of the first engineer, at 9 o'clock in the morning (Monday, Dec. 6), who said nothing further could be done, as the ship was full of water. The second cabin was then submerged, and the water began to rise in the first cabin. At about 10 o'clock the second and third officers, with the purser, came into the first cabin, where nearly all of the passengers were assembled, and advised them to get on the tables where the water would prevent them from standing on the floor. At 1 o'clock the water rose so fast that it reached the height of the dining-saloon tables, covered them, and still continued to rise. The people then commenced to climb up on the tables; the water continuing to rise all the time until those on the tables were up to their arm-pits in it. At this time the storm raged and the ship labored heavily. The Captain and other officers were in the main cabin from 1 o'clock in the morning, but went on deck several times by wading up to their necks to reach the saloon gangway. In this manner also some of the passengers passed out and in. At about half-past 2 o'clock in the morning some one among the passengers remarked that when the water would get too high for them to stand on the tables they could break a hole through the skylight and so escape on deck. This was attempted, but I don't know with what success. In wading to the gangway the men generally went out before the women, and some of these were left to shift for themselves; but some of the male passengers remained with their wives and children.

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## ILLINOIS.

### Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners--The Secretary of State's Unofficial Report--Removal of Officers.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners sat to-day and approved the report of Grain-Inspector Smith for December, showing the receipts of the month to have been $5,640,83; disbursements, $4,505.28. The Board is still at work on its report, with a page or two to complete. It expects to finish in a few weeks.

The Secretary of State, not being required by law to make an annual report to the Governor this year, is required by the press correspondents to make a report to the public of his operations, which is better. A synopsis of the office-work makes the following showing: Warrants issued on requisitions from other States, 92; requisitions on Governors of other States, 151; pardons granted, 216; restorations to citizenship, 109; Commissioners of Deeds appointed and commissioned, 43; Notaries Public appointed and commissioned, (419 being in Cook County), 1,202; Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates commissioned, 141; county officers commissioned, 1,000; proclamations issued, 6; cities organized and certificates filed and recorded, 2; villages organized and certificates filed and recorded, 23; railroad corporations formed and by-laws filed and recorded, 19; certificates of organization issued to corporations formed under the general law of 1872, 40; insurance companies organized, 213; certificates filed reporting increase of capital stock, change of name and location, of corporations, 45. The work of indexing the archives in the State Department has been pushed forward as rapidly as possible. This is an extensive work. The original enrolled laws have been bound in memorandum books therefrom, preparatory to arranging the Legislative index up to and including the Seventeenth General Assembly, embracing the laws of the special session of 1852. This index has been completed up to and including the second session of the Ninth General Assembly in the year 1836, ready for entry into a permanent record. The index to the corporations alone forms a volume of 700 pages.

The Governor's and the Secretary of State's offices are to be moved to the new State-House next Monday, and the Auditor's office will shortly follow.

## CONVENTIONS AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 4.—Four conventions have been in session here to-day. The State Archæological Society resolved to organize auxiliary societies in each county in Ohio, and take steps to have the Society fully represented at the Centennial by a full collection of relics, models, and plans relating to the prehistoric period, as Ohio is rich in such matters. It is thought the display will be very creditable if sufficient appropriations are given.

The Society of the Short-Horn Cattle Breeders at their Convention adopted rules which shall govern stock-sales, compared notes and listened to several essays on short-horn topics, and adjourned.

The Ohio Western, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Sheep-Breeders' Association, at their Convention, listened to an address on the propagation of sheep parasites in the stomachs of sheep, and caring for sheep, and then spent the afternoon in relating their experience in sheep matters generally.

## A BIG LAND CASE.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—A somewhat celebrated land case, under the title of Benjamin Scull et al., heirs of Don Joseph Valliere, William H. Duryea et al., grantees of the heirs of Valliere, and John Wilson, plaintiffs, vs. the United States, defendant, was argued yesterday before Judge Krekel, of the United States District Court, at Jefferson City. The case involves some 6,000,000 acres of land along White River, in Southeastern Missouri and Northeastern Arkansas, estimated to be worth $15,000,000. The plaintiffs seek the confiscation of certain landgrants alleged to have been given to Col. Valliere by the Spanish Government for military services. About one-third of the contested property is owned and occupied by persons under grants from the United States, and numerous towns, villages, and cultivated farms exist thereon. Judge Krekel took the case under advisement, and will render his decision about the 1st of February.

## ELEVATOR RATES IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—At a meeting of receivers and jobbers in grain yesterday, a communication was read from John A. Boyer, the Secretary of the weighers' meeting, informing them that the proposed increased rates for elevating and weighing could not go into effect before Feb. 1, instead of Jan. 1, as was at first intended. The meeting replied to this by passing a resolution that it would be impracticable to have two rates, and requesting the weighers to reply before the 10th inst. as to whether they will charge the rates which they propose.

## THE ST. ALBANS CHARLIE ROSS.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Jan. 4.—The Charlie Ross sensation is still the absorbing topic here, and bets of $500 to $50 are offered that the boy is the real Charlie Ross. The authorities are determined to hold the boy until his real identification is established, and have offered to pay Mr. Ross' expenses to come and see him. A Philadelphia gentleman saw the boy to-day, and avowed that he was sure it was Charlie Ross.

## MICHIGAN ITEMS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 4.—The Supreme Court for the January term commenced to-day, Judge Cooley, Chief Justice, on the Bench. Only motions in five cases were rendered. The call for to-morrow is from No. 2 to No. 15.

The State liquor-tax from forty-eight counties returned to the Auditor-General is $369,822.54.

## DAVENPORT IMPROVEMENTS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 4.—The building statistics of the City of Davenport for the year 1875 show that the total amount expended for the erection of new buildings in that time amounted to over $400,000. A larger number of business blocks than usual were put up. The total receipts of the City Treasury for the year amounted to $165,000, and the expenditures to $117,000, leaving a good balance. The cost of building improvements in Muscatine for the year was $169,000.

## THE COLLEGE BOATING ASSOCIATION

**Arrangements for the Centennial Contest—Harvard and Yale Present Letters of Withdrawal.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The Boating Association of American Colleges began its regular session to-day. The colleges represented were Cornell, Princeton, Columbia, Union, Hamilton, Harvard, Dartmouth, Bowdoin, Amherst, Williams, Trinity, and Brown. Saratoga was selected as the place for holding the Centennial contest, by a vote of 9 to 4.

The Boat Club of Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, says it is not likely that they can be represented at Saratoga, their own races taking place about the same time.

In the drawing for positions, Harvard secured No. 1, Brown 2, Trinity 3, Williams 4, Wesleyan 5, Cornell 6, Columbia 7, Bowdoin 8, Amherst 9, Princeton 10, Hamilton 11, Dartmouth 12, and Union 13. The positions will be so arranged at the regatta that No. 1 will be first on the west side, nearest the grand stand; No. 2 next, and so on to No. 13. Dartmouth wanted the race to be 4 miles straight away, but explanation having been made that the English crews were informed 3 miles would be the distance, the 4-mile project was rejected.

A letter was read from Yale College, notifying the Association of its retirement; also a communication from Harvard, saying, win or lose the next race, it will retire upon its conclusion.

The following judges, whose stations on the course will be fixed by referee, was then chosen: Q. M. Hartwell, of Amherst, '73; Robert C. Oonnell, Columbia, '74; Rufus Anderson, Cornell, '73; G. F. Roberts, Harvard, '71; and Richard K. Cross, Princeton, '63.

The following amendment to the Constitution was adopted:

That the Captains of every crew entered for the race submit to the Regatta Committee, at least one week prior to the race, a certificate signed by the Presidents of their respective colleges that each member of the crew has been a regular member of the college for at least nine months prior to the race, and specifying also his exact status in the college at the time of the giving of the certificate.

It was resolved to hold the next annual Convention in New York on the 3d of December, 1876. Adjourned.


## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE BREWERY AND 10 ACRES OF LAND for sale, within one mile of the City of Rockford, Ill. Cost of property over $16,000; will be sold for $11,000; one-third cash, balance on time to suit. Address Box 2,308, Rockford, Ill.

A GOOD CHANCE WITH SMALL CAPITAL—Confectionery and bakery for sale, doing a good business; manufacturing utensils attached if wanted. Apply at 161 South Halsted-st.

A GOOD PAYING TEA STORE IN FIRST RATE location, for sale; easy terms and satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire at 67, Tribune office.

A VALUABLE PROCESS IN PHOTOGRAPHY for sale; a rare chance for the right man. Apply to CANNON & CO., 89 Monroe-st.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—IS YOU WISH TO purchase the finest business in Chicago that will positively pay $200 per month, for $350 cash. Go to No. 80 South Desplaines-st.

AN ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSINESS in this city, capable of extension and affording a good profit, for sale; reason for selling, proprietor cannot give it his personal attention. Address L 57, Tribune office.

BILLIARD AND SAMPLE-ROOM FOR SALE—I will be sold for less than one-third its value; cause of sale, the party is to leave the city on business. Inquire of JAS. STENSON, 99 and 101 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, TOOLS, AND GOOD will of the late Edward Heffernan; rent reasonable, and a first-class chance for a business man. Also horse and buggy. Inquire at 432 Cottage Grove-av.

I WILL GIVE A BARGAIN TO ANY ONE WHO wishes to purchase a meat market doing entirely cash trade; also, will be sold this week, on account of other business. Call or address, 92 South Halsted-st.

MEAT-MARKET DOING A GOOD, CASH BUSIness on Madison-st., for sale; must sell, have other business; sell for cash only; only those meaning business need address M 97, Tribune office.

OUR CONFECTIONERY STORE, 102 TWENTY-second-st., under Avenue House, doing good business, for sale; very low figures. W. F. BRAZELTON & CO.

SEE RICHARDSON, ROOM 9, 150 DEARBORN-st., for great bargains in apartments to farmers and business men, at home or abroad.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH SOME MONEY TO start a store at a mine in this State; bills guaranteed. Address Commercial Agency, Box 1,000, Board guaranteed. Apply corner Carroll and Carpenter sts., Chicago.

$200 WILL BUY STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a first-class meat-market doing a good business; moderate rent; good location. Address B 7, Tribune office.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE CITY WILL sell two fine horses, consisting of four years old fast and stylish horses, height from 15 to 16 hands, color black, bay, and chestnut; they are warranted sound, kind, and gen. in every way; also one top buggy made by Mr. Walsh, and are as good as new. Will be sold together or separate, and a trial of three days given. Apply to Hanlon's Stables, 2 and 4 Fifth-av., Chicago. Apply to the man in the barn, in the rear of residence, 336 Michigan-av.

AUCTION SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, and harness every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, commencing at 10 a. m., at WESTON & CO.'S Auction Rooms, Nos. 186 and 188 East Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee

A GOOD HORSE, SPRING-WAGON, AND HARness for sale very cheap; horse warranted sound. 115 Hubbard-st.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF PERFECTLY MATCHED carriage horses (bays), 7 and 8 years old, drive single or double. Will take a heavy workteam as part pay. Address A 76, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD MATCH TEAM, WEIGHT 2,100, also 2 horses weighing 1,100 each; at 56 Blue Island-av., between 12 and 1 p. m. and 4 and 6 p. m.

HORSES WINTERED AT REASONABLE RATES, 18 miles from Chicago, best of hay and grain, good stabling; must be well cared for. Horses sold or returned in good condition; will call for horses at any time desired; treasurer often free. Refer to Heath & Milligan, 170 Randolph-st., or A. E. Warren, 101 Washington-st. Address A. VEDDER, Deerfield, Lake Co., Ill.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD HORSE CHEAP for cash, about 1,000 lbs weight; for delivering goods in the city. Apply at 215 East Randolph-st., cigar store.

WANTED—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES; from a private family; must be sound and safe. Address G 88, Tribune office.

## LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A RED COW. INQUIRE AT 188 FOREST-av. J. BREKEY.

LOST—ON MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 3, BEtween Sangamon and Madison, and No. 50 State-st., a blue locket containing two photographs. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at C. D. Gray's office, 50 State-st.

LOST—ON JAN. 1, A GOLD-HEADED CANE WITH my name on it. If the finder will return it to me a liberal reward will be paid. A. S. TRUDE, 116 East Randolph-st.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF JAN. 1, ON WABash-av., between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first-sts., a gold watch. The finder will be rewarded by leaving

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## AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Kellogg Opera-Company. "Mignon."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Oates Opera-Company. "Les Pres St. Gervais."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. "The Forty Thieves." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Georgia Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Engagement of the Harrigan and Hart Combination. "The Doyle Brothers."

WOOD'S MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "The Adventures of a Country Girl" and "Dead Shot." Afternoon and evening.



# The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, January 5, 1876.


Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday opened and closed at 88¼.

Organization was perfected yesterday in the Legislatures of New York, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and Mississippi.

We are officially assured that a rising temperature, with rain or snow later in the day, are the meteorological conditions that may be expected in this region to-day.

During the year 1875 there were in the great State of Illinois but two ambitious villages which availed themselves of the doubtful privilege of being henceforth gazetted as cities.

At St. Louis yesterday the trial of Gen. BABCOCK was set for the 31st inst. The prosecuting attorneys express themselves as positively certain of his conviction. McKEE'S trial will commence Jan. 20 and MAGUIRE'S Jan. 25.

TOM SCOTT has captured the Kentucky Legislature. That delectable body of Bourbons yesterday adopted a resolution urging their Representatives in Congress to labor for the passage of the mammoth Texas Pacific bond-subsidy job.

Gov. LUDINGTON, of Wisconsin, has begun the exercise of his newly-acquired prerogative of decapitation, with the result of permitting several of Farmer TAYLOR'S appointees to retire to agricultural pursuits. Other changes are expected to follow.

It is believed in Washington that the National Republican Convention will be held in Chicago on the 15th of next June, and that Senator LOGAN will succeed Secretary CHANDLER as Chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee.

The organization of the New York Legislature was a work of time, owing to the extreme length of the oath taken by each member that they had used neither money nor other influence to obtain votes. They all swore to this, of course, and perhaps it's true.

A cable dispatch announces the appointment by the Indian Office of Lord LYTTON ("OWEN MEREDITH") to succeed Lord NORTHBROOK as Viceroy of India. The latter retires because of his inability to endure the arduous labors of another summer in India, and will be made an Earl.

A truce has been declared between Mr. HENRY C. BOWEN and the Brooklyn *Eagle*. The two libel suits against that paper and McDERMOTT have been discontinued, the defense agreeing to pay without appeal the full amount of damages, $1,000, awarded Mr. BOWEN by the jury in the first suit.

It is considered quite certain that the Democratic Legislature of Mississippi will impeach Gov. AMES and Lieut.-Gov. DAVIS. If the Democrats in the Senate succeed in securing for their side one member who was elected as an Independent Republican, they will have a two-thirds majority with which to carry out the impeachment programme.

In his message to the New York Legislature yesterday Gov. TILDEN showed great caution as a political navigator. He plowed the placid waters of the Erie Canal with all the boldness of a mariner who knows his bearings perfectly, but carefully avoided the dangerous shoals of sectarianism in the public schools, making no mention of the constitutional amendments proposed by the President and Mr. BLAINE, and not a word did he say about the "Gray Nuns" act. To steer safely between the duties of a Governor and the ambition for a Presidential nomination—that was the rub.

The centennial contest of the College Boating Association will be rowed at Saratoga, and will be participated in by thirteen crews. Yale has given formal notice of its retirement from the lists, and Harvard announces a similar determination, to take effect at the conclusion of the race of 1876. An amendment to the constitution was yesterday adopted by the Association which will preclude the smuggling in of professional oarsmen, as a certificate will hereafter be required from the President of each college that members of the crews have been regular members of the college for at least nine months prior to the race.

The Chicago produce markets were steadier yesterday. Mess pork was quiet and easy, closing at $19.17½ cash and $19.37½ for February. Lard was quiet and 5c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $12.27½ cash and $12.40 for February. Meats were in good demand and firmer, at 7@7½c for shoulders, boxed, 10½c for do short ribs, and 10½c for do short clears. Highwines were dull and unchanged at $1.09 per gallon. Flour was in better demand. Wheat was active and ½c lower, closing at 95½c for January and 96¾c for February. Corn was dull and lower, closing at 43½c for January and 42½c for February. Oats were in fair request but easier, closing at 30c cash and 30½c for February. Rye was dull and 1c lower, at 66c. Barley was dull and 1@1½c lower, closing at 78½c for January and 76c for February. Hogs were moderately active and firm at 5c advance, selling at $6.80@7.20 for common to extra. Cattle were dull and neglected at 25@35c decline from last week's prices. Sheep were fairly active and unchanged. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 2,280,354 bu wheat, 568,817 bu corn, 417,902 bu oats, 148,654 bu rye, and 340,166 bu barley. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $112.62½ in greenbacks at the close.

A communication from Mr. T. S. DOBBINS is printed in another column, contradicting the rumor contained in an Elgin dispatch of Monday to the effect that WALTER L. PEASE, Esq., President of the First National Bank of Elgin, had left that city under circumstances suggestive of financial embarrassment. That the dispatch in question was not without an apparently reliable foundation will be admitted when it is known that a prominent commercial agency in Chicago on Monday sent out circulars to the correspondents of the First National of Elgin advising them of Mr. PEASE'S disappearance and of his financial complications. These circulars, like the dispatch, we are glad to state, were utterly unfounded, and Mr. PEASE is now at home as usual.

Memphis furnishes many items of court etiquette. The latest is of a peculiarly striking character. Two lawyers, respectively named MOSS and BURROWS, in the heat of argument over a case pending in the Criminal Court, by degrees descended from eloquence to billingsgate, and the transition from the latter phase to fisticuffs naturally became easy. While the enraged limbs of the law were continuing their rough-and-tumble debate in a confused heap in the sawdust, a third party, the prisoner, apparently caring little as to who won, quietly steps out of the door, and the cause of justice is minus a prisoner and a pair of handcuffs. The rules of that tribunal should be so amended as to require prisoners, on penalty of forfeiture of citizenship, to remain, and, if necessary, act the impartial umpire in little contests of this sort.

The subject of taxation occupies considerable space in our columns to-day. The Special Committee of the Common Council were yesterday furnished an opinion from the Law Department—in which Comptroller HAYES concurs—that the Council has no authority to extend relief to unjustly-taxed citizens by remitting portions of the assessments. A circular has been issued by the Citizens' Association deprecating a resort to the courts and advocating as a remedy and a safeguard for the future the abolition of the wretched system of township organization in Chicago, and the selection of competent and honest men to make assessments. The business men are perfecting their organized movement to invoke the aid of the law, and two heavy corporations yesterday applied for injunctions to restrain the collection of the taxes levied upon them.

Foreign advices represent that the grain trade of Russia is in a state of collapse, and that a severe monetary crisis now exists at Odessa and other Black Sea ports. One cause for this depressed condition of affairs is stated to be the immense falling off in the exportation of breadstuffs from Russia. It also appears that during the last eight years, while this decrease in the Russian export trade has been going on, the shipments of breadstuffs from the United States to English ports have been gradually increasing, until the figures, which were largely in favor of Russia in 1867, had in 1873 become reversed, so that in the latter year Great Britain imported more than twice as much grain and flour from this country as was received from Russian ports. A London paper, commenting on this fact, names as the causes thereof the superior means of transit possessed by the Americans, and the great advantages arising from this newer soil and improved system of agriculture adopted by American farmers.

## OFFICIAL COMPLICITY IN THE WHISKY RING.

Within the last few days we have published the statement of "a Chicago distiller" and of a citizen who was employed by the St. Louis Ring to manage their affairs, but who upon examination declined to do so, and these together furnish a pretty clear explanation of the whole business, and as plainly locates the entire responsibility for all the illegality and dishonesty where it properly belongs, and that is upon the unfaithful and corrupt Government officers, local and at Washington. Let us give the facts disclosed in these two statements.

Mr. MILLER, one of the distillers under arrest, declared that "it was the willful neglect of the Revenue Bureau at Washington that brought this trouble on the distillers," and in proof states that as long ago as 1871 offers were made to persons in Cincinnati and Chicago to run distilleries upon the following terms: That the distiller should select his own officers, who would not be interfered with, and the spoils were to be divided. In time, these offers found willing acceptors, and the crooked appeared on the market. The distillers then had a general organization to break up the illicit trade. In the fall of 1871 as much as 86,000 bushels of daily capacity was enrolled in the Association. At that time the tax was 50 cents per gallon and an indirect tax of 15 cents a gallon; on the latter tax there was a credit of sixty days. A practice grew up of running distilleries sixty days and then closing, the whisky going on the market at 15 cents a gallon less than other distillers could afford to do so. The Association appealed to the Committee on Ways and Means to consolidate the taxes, which Congress agreed to do. Mr. DOUGLASS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, consented to furnish the Association every month with a list of all highwine distilleries in the United States, with the particulars of their daily operations. This rendered illicit distillation impossible, because the other distillers were thus able to detect the fraud. After two months the Commissioner refused to furnish the list any longer, thus defeating the object of the Association. At this time New Orleans distilleries were in full blast, while the production of illicit whisky at St. Louis and in Indiana was notorious. The Association then asked DOUGLASS to place two of his detectives under their control and they would expose all, but DOUGLASS declined. They then asked him to give official authority to two detectives to be employed by the Association, and this he refused. The Association then sent a man on their own account to New Orleans, and he reported that the distilleries there were sending their goods all over the country, not paying tax on over one-fourth. This was made known at Washington, with evidence that the New Orleans distillers were paying more for their corn and producing less than 10 quarts of spirits per bushel, and still undersold the Western distiller who got corn at his door and produced 14 to 15 quarts per bushel. The Government sent a man to New Orleans who reported that all was right; that, while the distillers were producing spirits at a loss, they made large profits on the slop!

Mr. MILLER states that every effort by the Association to crush out illicit distillation was defeated by the Department at Washington, and that it was the firm belief of every member of the Association that the illicit distillation was carried on with the knowledge of the Revenue Department. The distillation of spirits is actually operated by the Government through its officers, and it is impossible to commit fraud without the knowledge of the officers, and Mr. MILLER'S statement concludes with the following direct and pointed argument:

> Now, with all this knowledge, would it be surprising if, on trial, it should appear that some distillers were unable to resist the temptation and fell? Do not the mitigating circumstances plead loudly, and when the cry goes up, "Crush him," is it more than fair to ask that the Government should itself appear with clean skirts? While the distiller will not be held blameless, are they not the victims of those whose business it was to protect them from the pitfall into which they have tumbled.
>
> In conclusion, let me say, that, from a thorough knowledge of the revenue laws a better one for the protection of the Government could not be devised, and every cent can be collected, unless the Department at Washington is dishonest or criminally careless. There has not been a day in the last three years that a boy just out of school, with the evidence in the Department at Washington, could not have discovered fraud.

In support of this statement we have that of Mr. SECRIST, who was applied to by Mr. CON MEGRUE to go to St. Louis and operate the Ring in that city. When Mr. SECRIST went there he was in close communication with JOYCE and McDONALD, and in all the negotiations it was claimed that everything had been fixed at Washington, and he states: "When they talked in St. Louis about having things fixed in Washington, they meant that DOUGLASS was fixed. When the St. Louis Ring was started, it was started with the consent of high officials, I can tell you."

We accept these statements as unquestionably true. They are confirmed by abundant testimony. The evidence in the St. Louis cases shows that the whole illicit distillation was forced upon the whisky manufacturers by the Government officers. It is shown also that the local officers were in direct collusion with the Revenue Department. Was Mr. Commissioner DOUGLASS a simpleton that he could not understand or see what every other man in the service and the trade fully knew and understood? Was he a man so pliable that he deliberately and persistently defeated every step taken by the honest distillers of the country to prevent fraud? We do not say that Mr. DOUGLASS was corrupt. Of that there is no direct proof. But if innocent, he was the weakest, blindest, and most incompetent officer that ever filled that office or any other office requiring a reasonable degree of common sense, ordinary vigilance, and firmness of judgment. The Revenue Bureau at Washington and the local officers of the Government having used their power and authority to render the manufacture of whisky—honestly—unprofitable; having forced them to the alternative of abandoning the business entirely or of accepting the terms and conditions offered by the revenue officers from the Ganger to the Department at Washington, the responsibility for the crime that has followed rests upon them.

As we have said repeatedly, while we by no means apologize for the guilty proceedings of the distillers and others engaged in the trade, the officers of the Government and their unofficial partners who forced this dishonesty and this plunder of the revenue for their special profit are the real and substantial criminals, who should be made to feel the penalties of the law they have violated and the severity of the Government they have betrayed.

## THE TAX SWINDLE.

The developments in regard to the unfair discriminations that have been practiced in the personal property assessment in the South Division continue, and every day they grow in number, enormity, and rascality. The people have evidently determined not to submit to the outrages if there is a redress in law. Mr. JOHN ROUNTREE, the County Attorney, proposes to make this effort as difficult as possible. He defeated Mr. BURDICK'S proposition in the County Board, and merely substituted a proposition by which the taxpayers can ascertain how much they have been plundered. This was the full extent to which Mr. ROUNTREE was willing to recognize the claims of the tax-payers. As to anything further, he insists that the tax-payers must go into the courts and seek what redress they may, at their own cost, from the carelessness and villainy of a lot of bummer Assessors. They will probably do this, since they are refused a hearing anywhere short of the courts. The discriminations are so glaring that there will be a combined resistance by every means which the law furnishes. One firm that was assessed $15,000 in 1874 is not assessed at all in 1875; so with another firm assessed at $40,000 a year ago which has no tax to pay this year. *Per contra*, a firm whose personal property was valued at $40,000 in 1874 is obliged this year to pay taxes on $80,000, just double; and still another which paid on $300 last year pay this year on $25,500. These cases are not exceptional. The list of inequalities has grown so large that they have come to be the rule, while the fair assessments are the exception. In many cases where returns were made they were not regarded at all, and the Assessors made out the valuation to suit themselves. If the practice had been adopted of putting the names of tax-payers in one box and the various assessments in another, with two small boys blindfolded drawing out from both, and a clerk setting down the amounts drawn opposite the names that were drawn, it is probable that the result would have been a much fairer distribution of the tax than as it was made by an army of Assessors.

Mr. DERICKSON has contributed some valuable information to the way in which this outrage is practiced annually upon the tax-payers. The fault lies first with the system, and secondly with the men to whom the assessment is intrusted. The system affords no time nor means for redress in case of irregularity or error. It leaves the entire disposition of the matter in the hands of the ignorant and rascally fellows who elect themselves by drumming up repeaters and ballot-box-stuffers, and by making corrupt promises of favoritism to those who will furnish votes. Mr. DERICKSON endeavored to counteract the evils of the system to some extent by urging upon the County Board the propriety of calling the Assessors together, and inducing them to agree upon some uniform basis of assessment, with a view of depriving the State Board of the excuse for the enormous additions. This was not done. After the assessment was made and the inequalities became apparent, Mr. DERICKSON made another effort to have them corrected in the County Board, which has the authority if necessary to set aside the whole assessment and order a new one, or to equalize the assessments. The County Board refused to do anything. They had a baseball match on hand, or some other personal amusement of more interest to them than the correction of an unequal assessment, and so they ignored the law and the complaints, and let the unfair assessment go to the State Board as a provocative for "socking" it to Cook County on the State's account, and thereby extending the hardship to the entire list of city taxes,—not that the increase by the State Board increases the aggregate tax paid for city, county, and town purposes, but it confirms the inequalities so they cannot be remedied, according to Mr. County Attorney ROUNTREE'S dictum.

## THE RASCALLY OIL-LAMP JOB.

The communication of Comptroller HAYES to the Common Council announcing his determination not to sign the dishonest contract for 2,000 or more oil-lamps for the prairies was received by the Ring Aldermen with a howl of anguish. Their job vanished into thin air upon the merciless exposure which the Comptroller made of it, and they endeavored to take their revenge out of him by indiscriminate and incoherent vilification. All this will not avail in hiding the real rascality of the case from the indignant public, as these are so fully and plainly stated by Mr. HAYES that he who runs may read. As analyzed by him, the contract proves to have been a deliberate effort to betray the interests of the city to the extent of at least $88,000 a year, and perhaps much more, without any of the safeguards which it is usual to provide even in case of necessary and proper expenditures. It was an effort to add $88,000 on the taxes of the city without any other return than that which certain scoundrelly Aldermen were to receive for selling out the interests confided to them.

This contract did not limit the number of oil-lamps that might be erected on wooden posts at the rate of $44 a year each in the thinly-peopled and uninhabited districts of the city, but it did provide that the "Globe Gas-Light Company," whoever they are, should begin to draw pay for the 2,000 lamps after a certain date, whether the city used that number or not. The contract would have covered 40 miles of suburban streets, Mr. HAYES says, if placed only 105 feet apart, and 80 miles at 210 feet apart; but the contract did not stipulate how far apart they should be, and they might have been set up within five feet of each other. No quality was stipulated in the contract as to the light which was to be furnished, and if it were no better than a tallow-dip the contract would have been binding all the same, and the city would have been obliged to pay the $88,000 a year! The contract was made without providing for any bids, though it is notorious that the material could be furnished at tens of thousands of dollars less than the figure at which it was contracted. No guarantee or security was required from the contracting party for the performance of his job, though this is one of the most common provisions of all city and other public contracts. In a word, the contract was simply an empty form for voting away the sum of $88,000 at least, and dividing it between certain Aldermen and the "Globe Gas-Light Company." It was rushed through the Council on the previous question without examination, amendment, or debate, and hurriedly signed by Mayor COLVIN, in the hope that it would go through before the job could be exposed by the press or arrested by the Comptroller. And CULLERTON and HILDRETH writhed in agony to find that the Comptroller had the power and honesty to stop the villainy.

If the Council were disposed to serve the public half as well as they serve themselves, they would take measures to reduce the appropriation for lighting the streets by $88,000 a year instead of adding that amount to it. The expenditures for this purpose have been nearly doubled within the past two or three years, until they now amount to over $700,000 annually. Not one of the means suggested in Mr. HAYES' communication whereby the gas expenditure could be reduced has ever received any honest or earnest consideration from the Council Ring. The number of lamps have been recklessly increased without regard to expense or the public necessities. The Council has persistently refused to provide for a reduction in the hours of consumption, or pressure, or the size of the burners, though smaller burners could scarcely afford any feebler light, while they would lessen the pressure and cost. All propositions have been ignored looking toward the establishment of a reformed time-table for lighting the lamps, prepared upon a scientific calculation of the length of the nights and their relative darkness. Nothing can be secured from the Council on the gas question except the spasmodic introduction of blackmailing schemes for new companies. The introduction of one of these schemes was the reply made to the Comptroller's renewed suggestions for economizing; and it will probably be the only response that will be made until the people of Chicago cease to select a majority of the City Council from among the bummer and scalawag element of tax-eaters.

The publishers of the Baltimore *Sun* have issued an almanac for the use of the Southern people which is a curiosity, so far as the compilation of events during the War of the Rebellion is concerned. Under January we find that there was a Confederate victory at Spring Hill, Tenn., that the United States steamer Hatteras was sunk, and that the Retribution destroyed two United States ships. In February the Union forces were defeated at Williamsburg, and there was a Confederate victory at Olustee, Fla. In April there were Confederate victories at Plymouth and Falmouth, W. Va. In May there were Confederate victories at Chancellorsville and Bermuda Hundred, and BANKS was defeated by EWELL and JACKSON. June looms up with Confederate victories at West Point, Va., Fort Pillow, and Great Bethel. July was marked by Confederate victories at Carthage, Mo., Hagerstown, Harper's Ferry, and Manassas. August was also a good month for the Confederates, as they won victories at Culpepper, Clarksville, Gallatin, and Bull Run. In September they were triumphant in Maryland, at Harper's Ferry, and Lexington, Mo. In October they were content with one victory—at Ball's Bluff. In November they captured cars at Mayfield, Ky., defeated BURNSIDE at Fredericksburg, and captured trains at Brandy Station, and in December there was a Confederate victory at Fort Gibson, Ark. In no part of the almanac is there any record of Union victories. Where these occurred, they are simply set down as battles fought, without any information as to the result. It is a grand display of Confederate victories and Union defeats. To all this we have no objection. It is undoubtedly soothing to the Southern heart, but at the same time it is singular how the Southern States, with such a record of victories on their own side and none on the other, got so fearfully discomfited and have been ever since in such a sorry plight. It is the first time in history that one people has triumphed over another in a five years' war without winning a victory and the other people has been defeated after a constant succession of victories.

## CHECK TO THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive of Egypt has met with a staggering blow. His first marked attempt to seize the territory which he has so long coveted, Abyssinia, has ended in a most disastrous failure. The English conquered the country with a not large force with comparative ease. The Khedive has been foolish enough to think that Egyptians would do just what English and Irish soldiers have done. He sent, some three months ago, a force of 2,000 men, armed with splendid American rifles and commanded by a Danish officer of skill and bravery, Col. ARENDROOP, to the Abyssinian frontier. The little army was landed on the coast, and for ten days swept the scattered detachments of opposing troops before it without difficulty. Elated by his success, ARENDROOP left part of his force to garrison the conquered province of Hamacin, which lies along the coast, and pushed into the interior with the rest of his men. When he was some distance from the garrisons, the main Abyssinian army appeared in force and surrounded him. The official reports made to the Khedive state that this army was 20,000 strong, but this is doubtless a gross exaggeration. No vanquished commander ever admits that the enemy did not have at least ten men to his one. But it is known that the Abyssinians were led by their King in person; that the second in command was an English officer, KIRKHAM by name, who remained in the country when the British army left it; and that the men were armed with repeating rifles. The Egyptians formed a hollow square and fought from early morning to afternoon. ARENDROOP was one of the first to fall. Nearly the whole detachment was shot down, and the few survivors were taken prisoners only when their ammunition was exhausted. The Abyssinians, after this successful military massacre, marched into Hamacin and besieged the Egyptian garrisons there. The latter, however, managed to escape. About one-half the invading army got back to Egypt. The defeat made a profound sensation there, and the boastful reports of the immense loss of life sustained by the victorious forces failed to break the blow of the wholly unexpected repulse. A new army of nearly 10,000 men has already been sent from Suez to the Abyssinian coast. The Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian forces, RATIB PASHA, goes with it. Elephants, imported from India, are shipped in order that they may carry cannon over the mountains, as the English did in 1868. A number of American and English officers are on the staff. A great deal depends upon the issue. This is the Khedive's final effort. He strikes with all his might. Abyssinia need not fear conquest for years to come if she can parry this one blow.

And now comes another reformer, Mr. SPRINGER, of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and member from Illinois, and presents his little plan, and it is a very little one. He has been looking over the estimates of the State Department, and thinks that the cost of the consular and diplomatic service can be very materially reduced. This is very poor economy in the long run. Many of the second and third class Consuls can barely live upon their fees, and some of them run in debt. Instead of cutting down the meagre incomes of these men, it would be better to abolish the Consulates altogether, and the same rule also holds good with regard to first-class missions. It would be better to have no representatives at all than to compel them to live in a shabby manner at first-class Courts, where the representatives of other nations are maintained in style. The diplomatic service is a department of the Government in which pride is commendable. While the people are not in favor of indulging in mere silly and vulgar ostentation for the sake of show, they are not in favor, on the other hand, of setting this country in a shabby light before other nations. As Mr. SPRINGER'S proposition is not becoming, and besides involves the reduction of expenditures which are already fixed by law, he had better drop it entirely, and, if he must go to reforming, take up some more necessary measure. There are plenty of them.

The community will generally rejoice in the unanimous confirmation by the Common Council of the nomination of Mr. REDMOND PRINDIVILLE as Commissioner of the Board of Public Works. Mr. PRINDIVILLE has lived nearly his whole life in Chicago, and during that period has enjoyed the full confidence of the public. He had persistently refused all public office, until in 1869 he was induced, at the earnest request of the people of the North Side, to accept a place on the Board. He has borne himself in office honorably, and as an officer has retained the public respect and confidence he enjoyed in private and commercial life. Fortunate indeed would it be for the city if all the departments of the City Government were filled by men as faithful and as competent. The only objection that even malice or envy could suggest was that persons of his name and kindred were employed by the city, but when the number of his own immediate descendants and of the other branches of his family who have been added to the population of Chicago is considered, it will be admitted that, under a *pro rata* distribution of appointments according to population, he might claim several other places yet. His reappointment is a guarantee that there will be no frauds or dishonesty in the transactions of the Board of Public Works which vigilance and integrity can prevent.

The French Assembly died with the old year. It was chosen to make peace with Germany. Having done so, it wisely usurped the power of framing a government for France. It has at length, after five years' trial, completed this task and has laid down its life. The country has never been as well or as long ruled by a deliberative Assembly. The new form of government has had time to grow. It is the fruit of debate, and though the debates have been caricatures of Anglo-Saxon discussions, they have been substantial enough to disprove BAGEHOT'S assertion, in his "Physics and Politics," that the French cannot debate. With the Assembly died the worst features of the press law, though there is still a censorship inexpressibly disgusting to the American mind. There will be an exceedingly active political campaign for the next two months. On the 9th inst., the people choose the delegates who are to elect 225 Senators, who, with the 75 recently elected by the defunct Assembly, will form the Upper House. The Chamber of Deputies will be chosen by the *scrutin d'arrondissement* just a month after this, and on March 8 the new Assembly will meet. One great danger still threatens France. It is a danger common to countries which choose their chiefs. The Septennate expires in 1880. Who will succeed MACMAHON?

The Iowa Senatorial campaign, which has been raging quite breezily for some time past, has assumed a new phase of interest, Gen. BELKNAP, the Secretary of War, having temporarily left his guns and blunderbusses and gone home to take a hand in the campaign in his own interests. Gen. BELKNAP is quite confident that he will be elected. So are his friends. This, however, is characteristic of all the candidates. Mr. HARLAN is confident, McCREARY is assured, and Gov. KIRKWOOD is satisfied of coming victory; likewise their respective friends. The respective organs, notwithstanding that they also are all satisfied and confident, are blazing away at each other in the most vigorous manner. The contest is so close that there is a possibility some new man may be taken up; and, in case one of the old ones shall be elected, we may assume from the vigorous manner in which they are now shaken up that it will be the best one of the lot. In case Gen. BELKNAP shall be elected, it will not make a vacancy in the Cabinet, as has been stated, since he would not go into the Senate until 1877, when Gen. GRANT'S term will have expired.

A few days ago the New York detectives arrested a man named CHARLES R. BECKWITH upon the charge of embezzlement from his employer, BENJAMIN T. BABBITT, the soap-manufacturer. He was Mr. BABBITT'S confidential bookkeeper, and such trust was reposed in him that he was allowed to draw checks at will, and had absolute control of Mr. B's bank accounts. In addition to this, Mr. B. had conferred upon him many tokens of esteem and lavished presents upon him, and all this time the clerk was robbing him, until his stealings reached the large sum of $300,000. The most remarkable feature of the affair is that it was hardly considered worthy of telegraphic reference, has made no excitement at all, and did not create a ripple of interest in New York City, outside of the thief and his employer. All of which goes to show that we are getting bravely accustomed to thieveries, and now hardly consider them as worthy of mention.

There are now on the files of the House 380 bills which were presented before the recess and 140 on the files of the Senate. Of the House bills, 30 per cent are claims upon the Treasury, the most of which come from the South and ask for remuneration for damages sustained during the War. A bill providing for an appropriation of $300,000 to the people of Loudon County, Virginia, which Gen. SHERIDAN visited, is a sample. These, we presume, are Democratic measures of reform, and may account for the eagerness of the majority of the House to cut down the national expenditures. If these claims are to be paid, there must be a wholesale retrenchment in some direction.

New corn is quoted in Liverpool at 31 shillings per quarter. That kind of corn can be bought in this market at 12 shillings per quarter, English money. The cost here is therefore to the cost of transporting it from this city to an English market as 12 to 19. If we take the odd shilling as the profit of handling on shore, after the payment of what are called land charges, we have two bushels in Liverpool worth five bushels here, the cost of transportation being 150 per cent of the cost here.

Mr. BOWEN has been at the trouble to explain his connection and that of the *Independent* towards JAY COOKE and the Northern Pacific business. He sets forth in a letter to the New York papers the fact that the *editorial columns* of the *Independent* were not used for Northern Pacific purposes, but that the articles were printed in the same place where other newspapers printed them. He does not state in his letter, however, the conditions by which he bound himself in his contract with JAY COOKE, signed in December, 1873. By this contract, he gave JAY COOKE all the sales of bonds by the machinery of papers under his control, and his services as editor or agent to go and work for the interest of the bonds from time to time, as his services might be needed out of New York and Brooklyn. He was to disconnect himself from all other enterprises, and give his sole attention to Northern Pacific, and furthermore, to quote from the contract: "You give the exclusive interest and influence of your money columns and editorial columns to the enterprise and bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and, in all respects in good faith, you and yours are to be enlisted for the whole period of the loan, or until we eventually agree to relinquish this arrangement." As his compensation, he was to receive 6 per cent cash and 10 per cent stock commissions on all sales; 1 per cent commission in stock on the aggregate of original sales of bonds in the United States; payment for all advertising and traveling expenses; and on the 2d of January, 1871, $12,000 of Northern Pacific bonds to be furnished on account. Mr. BOWEN, in his letter, seeks to evade responsibility by saying that he informed JAY COOKE the contract was all right, except so far as the use of the editorial page was concerned. This is a little hole for a large man to go through. The fact remains that the influence of the *Independent* in manipulating Northern Pacific was disposed of for a fat consideration, and, as the *Independent* was then and is now a professedly religious newspaper, this makes the fact a damaging one.

King ALPHONSO of Spain celebrated his recent birthday by various acts of clemency. Among them, he gave 20,000 reals—5-cent pieces—to the families of those who died in the Madrid Hospital on that day, and sent to each convict in the Madrid prisons a rug, a pair of sandals, and the sum of sixpence for cigars or tobacco. He also issued a royal decree declaring a remission of certain parts of the sentences of prisoners, and a free pardon to certain classes of political prisoners. The decree, however, does not apply to forgers, assassins, ravishers, robbers, incendiaries, *bribers, or fraudulent stock-jobbers*. The classification of bribers and stock-jobbers will occasion some surprise in this country, where these classes not only conduct their operations with impunity, but are held in considerable esteem.

The Confederate party has re-established slavery in Alabama. An existing law of that State provides that negroes convicted of minor offenses may be sold to the highest bidder and made to work out their penalty. The following advertisement is from the Oxford (Ala.) *Tribune*:

> *Twenty Dollars Reward.*—I will pay the above reward for a colored boy named AARON MCKINNEY, who ran away from my place last Saturday night, the 20th inst. Said boy was sold at auction for stealing $10 from the Woodstock Iron Company's store, and was bound to me for five months nine days and a half hard labor to cover damages. TAYLOR DEAMAN.

This sounds like old times, when advertisements of runaway slaves were one of the main sources of income to the Southern press. This one shows that negroes are still sold at auction, and that attempts are successfully made to revive in indirect ways the slavery that the Thirteenth Amendment was supposed to have abolished forever.

Mr. FRANCIS ROBINS is a British subject, the father of an interesting family, an ex-officer in Her Majesty's service. It is scarcely necessary to add that Mr. ROBINS has a high idea of his own consequence. He derives dignity and position from each one of his relations to the British Empire,—an Empire which, it will be remembered, the sun never sets upon. Mr. ROBINS sometimes feels that the sun never sets upon him. Many Englishmen do. FRANCIS ROBINS was in Paris a few months ago, and found himself peacefully riding in an omnibus with the wife of his bosom and the children of his loins. By a misfortune common to the necessities of omnibus travel, he was sitting cheek by jowl by an ordinary French gentlewoman of respectable appearance. Suddenly the gentlewoman made a slight movement. She had lost her purse. She eyed ROBINS suspiciously. Heavens and earth! could she suspect him,—him upon whom the sun never set? It could not be. But it was too true. The gentlewoman did suspect ROBINS. She accused him to the police. He and the wife of his bosom and the children were taken first to the station and then to the Commissary's office. In this last place, it must be confessed ROBINS did not act too wisely nor too well. He could not forget that an indignity had been offered to the sun whion never sets upon the British Empire. So ROBINS bade defiance to the Magistrate. He swore and tore, as the classical English custom is, and declared he had never heard of such an outrage. He would never submit it—never! Having stated his mind to this effect, ROBINS turned about with a majestic sweep of his arm and a pushing glance of his royal eye, and said to the Commissary of Police: "Moosieur, do not touch my nut you soil it. I am an English gentleman, and is repugnant to me to have to talk to you. Look at the faces of your employes, at those of your agents, at your own, and look at me, and tell me which of us looks most like a thief." Then upon the French Commissary calmly ordered his agents to search Mr. ROBINS, Mrs. ROBINS, and the little ROBINSES. Nothing was found upon them, and they were discharged. Mr. ROBINS immediately applied to the British Minister for relief and reparation for his wounded honor. The affair was elevated into one of international importance. Correspondence passed between the two Governments, and for a time it was feared that two junior clerks of correspondence would be inextricably involved in the warfare. The upshot of the matter was that nothing was done. On the one side was the unsupported testimony of Mr. ROBINS and family; on the other that of a reputable French gentlewoman and the agents of police. There was no proof that Mr. ROBINS said he was a British gentleman, and no incidental evidence that he was a gentleman of any description. The negotiations will be allowed to drop, if Mr. ROBINS does not see fit to accept the invitation of the French Government and prosecute the French gentlewoman for false accusation. The moral of the sad transaction is that British subjects are not always appear to be British gentlemen. Their relationship to the sun is not stamped upon their countenances. They are human.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, in its review of the business of St. Louis for 1875, estimates the total cost of improvements in that city during the year at $1,602,000, against $3,915,505 in 1874. Of 1,911 improvements, 1,775 were new buildings, at a cost of $3,380,000.

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Augusta J. Evans, the author of "Beulah," "Macaria," "St. Elmo," "Vashti," and "Infelicia," is about 40 years of age and the wife of a rich man who lives at Mobile, Ala. She is said by those who know her to be one of the best educated women in America. An admiring correspondent says: "It is just as natural for her to write of classic shades and quote foreign languages as it is for her to write at all." Within eight years her publisher has paid her $100,000 as her share of the profits arising from the sale of her books."

The conflicting rumors in regard to the mental condition of Mr. Morphy, the celebrated chess-player, seem to indicate that he is really suffering from partial derangement, though not of a nature to require his confinement. This latter of the case is borne out by a private letter from a friend of Mr. Morphy, which states that he has been for many years past a victim of the habit of various kinds. He has abandoned chess since 1868. The story about his being a drunkard is absurd, as he has never been addicted to the use of liquor in his life.

Senor Castelar, in his sketch of Lord Byron, paints Lady Byron in colors that will shock Mrs. Stowe: "Lady Byron had little capacity to govern, and much to be governed. Her regular life and habits queerly clashed with the irre-

# WHISKY.

## Impaneling of the Grand Jury.

## A Good Body of Men---Who They Are and Where They Come From.

## Judge Blodgett's Charge---No Whisky Business Done Yesterday.

## The "Crooked" Used in the Manufacture of Vinegar.

## Trials of McKee, Maguire, and Babcock Set for Jan. 20, 25, and 30.

## District-Attorney Dyer Says He Shall Certainly Convict the Latter.

## Delay in Filing Informations Against Chicago Distillers.

### THE GRAND JURY.

IT IS IMPANELED.

Yesterday morning a little after 10 o'clock, and before the coming in of the Court, the United States District Court-room was well filled with a large audience of lawyers and spectators who awaited the proceedings in the impaneling of the Grand Jury drawn some days ago. About 9 o'clock the members of the jury began to drop in one by one, and took their seats among the audience, while the bailiffs were busy in getting accommodations for them inside the bar.

Shortly after 10 Judge Blodgett came in, and the crier in a weak voice opened the court. The Judge at once ordered the jury called, and directed them to come forward and assume their seats. Nineteen men answered to their names, as follows:

Alfred W. Perry, Genesco, Henry County.
John Swanzey, Ridott, Stephenson County.
John E. Scobey, Union Hill, Kane County.
Robert Hampton, Faw Paw, De Kalb County.
John W. Hitt, Mount Morris, Ogle County.
William Cox, Winslow, Stephenson County.
James Thornton, Magnolia, Putnam County.
Henry M. Lyman, Downer's Grove, DuPage County.
George L. Herrick, Dixon, Lee County.
C. A. Shurtleff, Galva, Henry County.
Arthur Bryant, Jr., Princeton, Bureau County.
William Fowler, Rockford, Winnebago County.
William Ramsey, La Rose, Marshall County.
Michael Troutman, Nelson, Lee County.
Aonjah Kogwin, Johet, Will County.
Charles J. Richardson, Princeton, Bureau County.
Reuben C. Hill, Wauconda, Lake County.
William B. Mix, Oregon, Ogle County.
Ralph Crawford, Peotone, Will County.
A. L. Salisbury, Woodstock, McHenry County.
A. F. Davis, Ridgefield, McHenry County.

EXCUSES.

After the Grand Jurors had seated themselves, the Court said:

GENTLEMEN: If any of you have any excuses to render why you should not serve on this jury you will please render them now. I will say in the outset that I hope you will not be detained long in the grand jury, and that none of you will embarrass the Court by urging business engagements as an excuse. It is not the practice of this Court to excuse jurors for mere statutory exemptions as in the State Courts, such as being directors of schools, members of fire companies, and so forth. If, however, you have any excuses, I will hear them now; otherwise I shall consider you as assenting to the service.

The jurors were evidently all satisfied with their position. Not a single excuse was offered. Judge Blodgett then named Mr. H. M. Lyman as foreman of the jury, and requested that gentleman and his co-freres to be sworn.

This formality observed, the Court delivered the following

CHARGE:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: Although scarcely two months have elapsed since the last Grand Jury in this Court adjourned, yet the District Attorney has made it known officially to the Court that exigencies had arisen which made it necessary to call another Grand Jury. The District Attorney has not advised the Court as yet what is the character of the business which you are to serve you, and I shall leave the entire matter of presenting the cases and the character of the cases which you are convened to consider entirely to the care of the District Attorney and yourselves. The law requires sixteen of your number at least to be present at every session in order to form a quorum for the transaction of business, and twelve of your number must concur in the finding of an indictment. Unless twelve of you are called upon to exercise in the Grand Jury room, as you are all perhaps more or less aware from your experience as citizens, call upon you to pass, ex parte to a great extent, upon the question of whether persons should be indicted for the offenses with which they are charged. The operation of our law is such that the inquest or examination made by the Grand Jury, solemn, as it is, is the hearing of the side of the prosecution, and it is the duty of the Grand Jury to determine from the evidence presented on behalf of the prosecution whether an indictment should be found. It is enough for me to say on this occasion that I hope you will be dispassionate and unprejudiced in your investigation of the testimony which is presented to you, and that you find it no person from mere idle rumor or suspicion, but that you will carefully examine the testimony, and insist, before you find an indictment, upon tangible proof. Perhaps the best test that can be applied, or that a Grand Jury can apply, to determine whether an indictment should be found, is to inquire whether, upon the presentment, if unopposed, you would feel willing, sitting as petit jurors on oath, find the person guilty of the offense. If you would, it would justify the finding of an indictment, and presenting it to the Court, but you should not allow the jury-room to be made the means for the spite or malice of any person, nor should you allow the Grand Jury to be made the vehicle for the unnecessary persecution of persons upon mere suspicions or vague rumors. The testimony should be tangible, such as would be admitted upon the trial of the issue before the Court. With these suggestions, gentlemen, and saying to you further that I hope, inasmuch as you are all away from your homes and business, that you will use dispatch in the execution of the business for which you are convened, that you will waste no time unnecessarily, and that you will choose your own time and hour for meeting to dispose of the business presented, I will dismiss you. I have this further suggestion to make: Judge Bangs, the District-Attorney, is unavoidably detained from the city to-day, and, at his request, you will meet in the jury-room, and then adjourn over until to-morrow.

Assistant District-Attorney Burke—May it please the Court, there is a matter which can be brought before the Grand Jury on its organizing now—a matter for which Judge Bangs' presence is unnecessary, and disconnected entirely from the matters which he will present.

The Court—Very well. If there is any business that can possibly be done in the absence of Judge Bangs, it can be taken up, but the special business for which you are convened is more particularly in his hands, and it is desirable that he should be with you from the time you commence to consider it. The jury can retire now to the District Court Room.

The jury then retired to take up the business in Mr. Burke's hands. The body is in charge of Mr. N. J. Adams, Bailiff in the Marshal's office.

THE JURORS.

The men who have been selected to act as Grand Jurors in the whisky cases are without exception new to that kind of business. As far as can be learned, none of them have ever before served in the same capacity,—at least not in Cook County. They have, however, been selected with great care and from a far more intelligent body than usually grace the Grand Jury-room of the United States Courts. It is noticeable, also, that they are generally men who have become noted in the localities where they reside for strict integrity. Following is their personnel:

ABIJAH CATWIN

is one of the best citizens of Will County. He resides at present at Joliet, and at the late election was a candidate for County Treasurer on the straight, old-line Democratic ticket and came within ninety-six votes of being elected, and that against an Independent candidate supported by the Grangers and Republicans. He is an old resident of the county, and his connections are eminently respectable. He is a gentleman of education and refinement, and has held positions of profit and trust, which were thrust upon him. Where he is best known he is looked upon as a man of clear perception, sound judgment, and of unbending integrity.

JOHN W. HITT

is a farmer, and has resided for many years near the Town of Mount Morris, Ogle County. He belongs to a very respectable family, and has numerous relations who have become known outside of local circles. He is about 37 years old. In politics he is thoroughly Republican. Mr. Hitt has two brothers in this city, Messrs. Joseph E. and Andrew M. Hitt, the latter of whom is a real estate agent of promidence.

JAMES THORNTON,

of Magnolia, Putnam County, is a farmer by occupation. He owns a large farm, which he has successfully managed for a number of years. In appearance he is tall, rather slim, and light complexioned, his hair being of a sandy color. Mr. Thornton has always borne an excellent reputation for straight forwardness and integrity. He is unpretending in manner and sincere in his convictions. He is a good man for a Grand Jury. His age is about 45 years.

W. J. MIX

is one of the foremost men of the Town of Oregon, Ogle County. He comes from a good family, his father having been a lawyer of note during his lifetime. He has been engaged in the mercantile business for a number of years, and is reported to be well-off in worldly possessions. He is a fine-looking man of about 50 years, tall, and dark complexioned. In the community where he resides he is universally respected for his many good qualities.

GEORGE HERRICK

is a resident of Dixon, Lee County. He is at present engaged in the hardware business. Mr. Herrick has a wide circle of acquaintances, and bears the reputation of being an upright, honest man in all his business relations. In appearance he is rather tall, heavily built, and his hair is slightly gray. He is about 50 years of age, and has resided in Dixon for many years.

ALFRED W. PERRY

is a farmer, and lives in the vicinity of Genesco, Henry County. He was formerly engaged in the mercantile business, and is a man of intelligence and good judgment.

A. L. SALISBURY

is one of two brothers who conduct a mercantile establishment at Woodstock, McHenry County. He is a smart, enterprising business man, and has an excellent reputation.

HENRY M. LYMAN

resides at Downer's Grove, Dupage County. He was formerly a merchant, but now spends the later years of his life in affluent ease. He possesses the qualifications for a good juror.

C. A. SHURTLEFF

is a prominent citizen of Galva, Henry County, having been for several years Justice of the Peace in that place. He has mingled in local politics to some extent, and has a wide acquaintance.

REUBEN C. HILL

is a farmer, his land being located near Wauconda, Lake County. He is one of the sturdy sort of men who go ahead and do what they consider right without weighing the consequences. He will not be in favor with the Whisky Ring.

THE OTHERS.

John Swanzey is a tiller of the soil. His farm is near the village of Ridott, Stephenson County.

John E. Scobey also follows the occupation of farmer, his post-office address being Union Hill, Kane County.

Robert Hampton is an old and respected resident of Faw Paw, DeKalb County.

William Cox followed the plow for a living, and has made a very good living out of it so far. He possesses considerable influence in the neighborhood where he resides.

Michael Troutman is a resident of the Town of Nelson, Lee County.

Charles J. Richardson has been engaged in business in Princeton, Bureau County, for several years, and is well spoken of by all his acquaintances.

Arthur Bryant, Jr., is a farmer and lived in the vicinity of Princeton, Bureau County.

William Fowler resides at Rockford. He is a painter by trade.

William Ramsey resides on a farm at La Rose, Marshall County.

Ralph Crawford is a resident of Peotone, Will County.

A. F. Davis lives and labors on his farm near Ridgefield, McHenry County.

A BANKRUPT.

After the Grand Jury had closed the door upon the vain world and gone into retirement and contemplation with Mr. Burke for company, they assiduously attended to the business for which they were summoned until quite late in the afternoon with only a short intermission. As was intimated before the jury retired, they were not engaged in investigating any whisky matters, but confined their attention to the testimony of two gentlemen who related certain unlawful occurrences in the career of a bankrupt, the same, if proved, going to show that accused had defrauded his creditors. It is understood that it was voted to find an indictment.

THE REAL WORK

of the Grand Jury will begin to-day, when it is expected that Judge Bangs will be present, and that testimony will be heard in the whisky cases. It is of course to be understood that the gentlemen who have been arrested are not the only ones who will be indicted, but that the owners and managers of the distilleries lately seized will have their cases looked into. It is to be supposed that if any fraud was committed in their establishments they knew of it and should therefore be punished for the misdemeanor as well as by forfeiture of property.

THE SECOND CLASS

of cases are those of which Miller, Rehm, and Hesing are types, and it is stated on remarkably good authority that those gentlemen will not be long alone in their present situation.

The fact that other arrests have not been made is presumably accounted for by the miscellaneous condition of the Government's information, which is not now in good shape as it will be after one or two witnesses have been examined. It is certain that the officials expect to reach four more men who have been in public life. Owing to the provisions of the laws, one of these men will not be arrested for some months yet, even if indicted.

THE THIRD CLASS

of men likely to be arrested are the Gangers and Storekeepers who have been on duty at the places accused of being crooked. The number of these is not very large, and of the whole roster a goodly proportion are supposed to have been innocent.

THE FOURTH CLASS

is supposed to consist of one man, and he an employe of an United States officer. The offense claimed to have been committed by this individual is popularly known as "holding his hand behind him."

WITNESSES.

Yesterday afternoon the process of issuing subpœnas for witnesses for the Grand Jury was begun, and two documents of the character named with five names upon each were sent out in charge of officers. These witnesses were the squealers who have signified to the Government their intention to tell what they knew of the doings of the Ring. They will appear pretty continuously from this time out, and, beginning with to-day's session, will make the souls of the politicians and distillers sad within them.

### CROOKED WHISKY.

HOW TO GET RID OF IT.

The question of what becomes of the crooked spirits is one which deserves a thorough investigation in all its points. It has been proven very clearly by experience that it is easy enough to manufacture illicit whisky, and that it needs only the connivance of two men to enable the distiller to run a large amount of goods through his establishment without paying the Government tax thereon, or at least only a part. It is the intent of the Government laws to prevent the distiller from getting his crooked product upon the market after he has made it, and to this end the Revenue Department keeps a vigilant eye on the rectifying houses, which are the natural outlets for the stuff, and also upon the wholesale dealers through whose houses nearly all the spirits go to the retailer and consumer. It is customary—and the custom is enforced by law—to keep strict accounts with rectifiers and wholesale dealers as well as with the distillers themselves, and both distillers and rectifiers are compelled theoretically to show by their books that they do not send out any more spirits than they take in.

Having gone thus far, the law appears to cover every loophole of escape for the product of the illicit still, but, in reality, it leaves open a very wide gap by which great quantities of crooked whisky are every year put upon the market.

THE VINEGAR PRODUCT

of the country is a very large one, and within a few years it has been found quite possible to make the best article out of high wines, or other spirits. This product, which is called whisky-vinegar, has largely taken the place of the old cider-vinegar and that made from a fermentation of molasses, sugar, or other saccharine matter. It is not necessary to show that the alcoholic article is better for preserving pickles and other like goods, or that it makes a keener and better vinegar than any likely to be got from cider.

To estimate

THE SIZE OF THE VINEGAR INTEREST

in Chicago, it should be said that there are seventeen vinegar factories in the city, nearly all of which use some whisky. A part of this number use nothing but spirits, and the rest use some spirits and some chemicals. No absolute statistics can be given as to the amount of vinegar produced by these houses, but the best estimate that can be made sets the yearly manufacture at about 80,000 barrels. It must be taken into account that there are a large number of pickle factories in the vicinity of the city, and also spread throughout the Northwest. A large one was that at Crystal Lake, a short distance from this city. Another large one is at Mauston, Wis., and, in fact, there are some ten or twelve situated within easy distance of this city, besides three pickle-works in the city. Most of these concerns make their own vinegar. It is a low estimate to say that the pickle-works referred to would raise the consumption of vinegar to 100,000 barrels a year, and it would probably be more just to say that 120,000 barrels were yearly produced by the establishments referred to.

THE AMOUNT OF SPIRITS USED

to make one barrel of the common vinegar is about 4 gallons of about 170 proof, or, in round numbers, a gallon and three-quarters of taxable spirits to each gallon named, or 7 gallons of taxable spirits to the barrel of vinegar. This is the estimate for the common vinegar, some imes called "single" vinegar. Some factories make what is called "double" vinegar, and in that case twice this quantity of spirits is used. Taking these figures for a basis then, and assuming that fully two-thirds of the vinegar made is from whisky, it appears that about 450,000 taxable gallons of spirits are each year used in and near Chicago in the manufacture of vinegar.

It is expecting too much of human nature to believe that of this quantity all pays the Revenue taxes. The reason is obvious. The pickle works never keep any books showing the amount of spirits received unless they choose so to do. There is no Government regulation compelling them to do it. They take in spirits as they please, and after they are dumped into their vats no power on earth can trace them. They are not called upon by the Government or any one to account for what spirits they receive. They can buy honest high-wines or crooked highwines, and, inasmuch as the latter is much cheaper, it is not reasonable to expect that all of them will go out of their way to pay more for their goods than they are compelled to.

This subject has lately received a considerable share of the

ATTENTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS,

and the statement broadly made by a gentleman in the revenue service in this city, who is well acquainted with the facts, that not over one-fourth of the spirits used ever saw a Government Ganger. If this be true, it opens a considerable avenue of escape for the crooked spirits, and shows that some distillers may have had a very profitable trade in disposing of their illicit highwines at about two-thirds the market price to the vinegar men. It is stated that one particular distillery in Chicago ran upon the following

EASY AND COMPREHENSIVE PLAN:

they ran a mash of about 800 bushels a day, and proceeded to the Government with 450 to 500 bushels. The spirits which came from the 450 reported bushels were duly gauged, and on them the tax was properly paid, but the other spirits were run into the vinegar factories of this city and adjacent places on the basis of an equal division of the profits. This was a remunerative, if not a strictly legal, business for both parties.

It may fairly be stated that the particular branch of business which stands in the most danger of Government interference at present is the manufacture of crooked vinegar. The size of the steal said to be perpetrated by vinegar works will aggregate nearly $300,000 a year on the basis of the figures given above, which are, as before stated, given by an official who has had the best opportunity to know, and who has made the subject a particular study for some time past.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

MATTHEI.

The appraisers appointed by the United States District Court to view the contents of Matthei's rectifying establishment, R. Cleveland, Ludwig Wolff, and Hugh Bradshaw, made their report yesterday, setting the appraisement at $2,028.80. Bond was then offered and approved, in a similar form to that already offered by Keeley & Kerwin, in the sum of $4,100, with William Matthei as principal, and Philip H. Matthei and Louis Matthei as securities.

INFORMATIONS.

Among the distillers and rectifiers whose establishments have been lately seized, information has so far been only filed in three cases,—those of Keeley & Kerwin, the Chicago Alcohol Works, and William Matthei,—and bonds have been submitted and approved in the cases of Keeley & Kerwin and Matthei. The Chicago Alcohol Works have been represented in court every day since last Friday; appraisers have been appointed, appraisements made, and the parties have not only been willing, but anxious to bond out under the usual amount of bonds—the value of the appraisement. But, as the sureties are Board-of-Trade men, their time is so valuable that they cannot afford to be present in court for days at a time, waiting for an opportunity when the cases on hand have been disposed of to appear and sign the bond. In the meantime, other cases on the docket have been called and heard, and the matter has been greatly delayed, much to the disgust of the proprietors of the Alcohol Works. Judge Blodgett instructed Assistant District Attorney Burke, a day or two ago, to examine the bonds and the sondemen, and to have the testimonoy brought before the Court, but, owing to some reason or other, the most probable of which is the great pressure of business attendant upon the filing of informations and the Grand Jury work, this has not been done, although strenuously urged by Dr. Bush, his attorney, and his bondsmen. The matter will probably be attended to at as early a date as possible.

A DISTILLER,

who was waiting around the corridors of the Custom-House yesterday, ready and more than willing to fill his bond, was conversing with a TRIBUNE reporter on the subject of the recent seizures. The gentleman expressed his opinion pretty clearly that the Government had pushed things a little more rapidly than would prove beneficial to its interests. He did not think, in other words, that there was a good case against some of the distillers, and particularly against himself. The books of his concern had been very carefully examined in the spring when the Revenue Agents were making their regular inspection, and they had found an error, which was so trivial as to bring a confession from the officers themselves that it was so palpably a clerical mistake that no account was taken of it to the prejudice of the distillery. It amounted to something like five barrels of whisky. Since that time nothing of the kind had occurred, and he did not think the closest inspection would really discover anything actually crooked.

The theory of this gentleman was that there were certain crooked whisky men here who had been found out, and who, to drag the others in with them, had manufactured stories out of whole cloth so plausible, apparently, that the revenue officers were gulled, and went to work to make the seizures.

The gentleman was asked what he thought of the probability that there was anything crooked in Louisville and Cincinnati, and he replied that there was no telling. It did look a little queer that those cities could make whisky and sell it cheaper than St. Louis or Chicago could, which are nearer the great corn-producing sections, and which can, therefore, make the article at less cost than Louisville or Cincinnati. If any of the distillers in those cities had resorted to crooked practices, none of them had thus far been caught, and the time had not come for inveigling the honest distillers into the net. When it did come, however, he thought it more than probable that the crooked dealers would carry the rest with them by resorting to the same species of tactics that had been employed in Chicago.

THE GOVERNMENT APPRAISERS

were yesterday engaged in putting a value upon Dickinson, Abel & Co.'s establishment, and upon the works of the Illinois Distilling Company. They are expected this morning at the Blackhawk Distillery, and will probably report on all three of the places named before night. It is understood that Mr. Cooper's bond on the Blackhawk will be fixed at about $295,000. He is anxious to get his matters arranged as soon as possible, because he wishes to bond out at once.

In conversation yesterday, Mr. Cooper said that he had no sort of idea what his place was seized for, and had no suspicion of who had "given him away."

MINTY.

The friends of Minty yesterday asserted that he proposed to come forward and give bail before long, and it was stated on his behalf that he had not run away, as had been reported, but had been all along in the city.

### SPRINGFIELD.

THE MAKE-UP OF THE GRAND JURY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—The Federal Courts reconvened this morning. There was a large attendance of members of the Bar. In a large number of cases orders were entered. The Grand and Petit Juries were impaneled, and commence business at once. The Grand Jury, who will have to let "no guilty man escape," is made up as follows: Edward West, foreman, of Belleville, St. Clair County; James Richardson, Jr., of Beverly, Adams County; Noah Webster, of Bible Grove, Clay County; James M. Whiteman, of Vandalia, Fayette County; W. J. Rice, of McLeansboro, Hamilton County; Asaph P. Hammond, of Warsaw, Hancock County; Asa C. D. Arnes, of Atlanta, Logan County; William H. Twaddle, of Macomb, McDonough County; Seamon Hodman, of Holder, McLean County; George W. Clark, of Jacksonville, Morgan County; Robert Gunn, of Sullivan, Moultrie County; Austin Barber, of Pittsfield, Pike County; Edward Campbell, of Steel's Mills, Randolph County; Fred Glaser, of Sailoh, St. Clair County; Young Hudson, of New Berlin, Sangamon County; James A. Peel, of Rushville, Schuyler County; Eli Brock, of Jeffersonville, Wayne County; Herbert Benedict, of Marshall, Clark County; William P. Emery, of Springfield; Henry McCoy, of Pana, Christian County; A. J. Allen, of Springfield; Thomas P. Stacy, of Jacksonville, Morgan County; P. Markley, of Canton, Fulton County.

### ST. LOUIS.

THE PERDITION OF BABCOCK.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—If the case against Gen. Babcock does not end in the conviction of that individual it will not be from any fault of confidence upon the part of the prosecuting officers, and the District Attorney, during a conversation to-day, said he had no doubt of the result and he would produce such evidence on the trial as to make it impossible for a jury to acquit. He said that, if the Government had no case against Babcock, then it had none against Joyce and McDonald. It is believed that the prosecution either did did not furnish its best testimony to the Grand Jury, holding it in reserve to be suddenly sprung on the trial, or that the discovery of some very important evidence has been made since the adjournment of the Grand Jury.

In the United States Circuit Court this morning, District-Attorney Dyer asked that the Whisky Ring cases which were certified from the United States District Court be set for days that will accommodate both sides, and not inconvenience the Court. Judge Dillon announced that the cases of William McKee would be fixed for Jan. 20, those of ex-Collector Con Maguire for the 25th, and the case of Babcock for the 31st. There are three indictments against McKee, two against Maguire, and one against Babcock.

BABCOCK'S FORMAL PLEA.

Col. Dyer suggested to the Court that there had been no formal plea to the indictment against Babcock, and, therefore, he was not aware whether that gentleman was going to plead guilty or not guilty. He did not want to put him to any trouble, but hoped he would be ready when his case was called. Judge J. M. Krum said that he represented Gen. Babcock, who would be present when he is called, and enter a plea of not guilty.

FALSE RUMORS.

Rumors to the effect that evidence has been discovered which involves Orville and Fred Grant in the whisky frauds are purely sensational. So far not a particle of testimony has been offered which inculpates either of the individuals named.

### PEORIA, ILL.

A SCARE.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 4.—A rumor that Special Agents were in the city yesterday caused some excitement in whisky circles. The most strenuous efforts were put forth to-day to develop their presence, and inasmuch as nobody knows anything to-night, it is probable that numerous eyes will enjoy much-needed slumber.

### A GREAT WRESTLING MATCH.

**Immense Attendance at the Detroit Championship Contest Last Night.**

DETROIT, Jan. 4.—The wrestling match between Maj. James H. McLaughlin, of this city, and Walter J. Benjamin, of Washington, D. C., took place at the Detroit Opera-House this evening. Fully 2,000 persons were present, hundreds being unable to obtain admission. The contest was for $2,000 a side and the championship of the world, the receipts of the house, which were upwards of $5,000, also going to the winner. A graceful and appropriate introductory address was made by George H. Penniman, of this city. The two contestants then came forward and were formally presented to the audience. Both were received with rousing cheers. The two men are magnificent specimens of physical manhood. McLaughlin stands 6 feet 1 inch in height, and weighed today 221 pounds. Benjamin is 6 feet 2 inches, and weighs 193 pounds. The contestants closed for the first fall at about half-past 8. After a brilliant display on both sides it was won by McLaughlin, he having too much strength for his antagonist. In the next encounter, Benjamin was thrown, but the fall was not a complete one according to the rules, and it was therefore decided not a fall. McLaughlin made sure work at the next trial, and won the fall and the match, landing his opponent squarely on his back. Before the contest bets were freely offered in the audience of 100 to 10 in favor of McLaughlin.

### DAVID BLAKELY.

**He Denies the Allegations of the New York "Sun."**

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 4.—In response to the scandalous charges of the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* concerning the Pension Office in Chicago, and Miss Sweet's being compelled to pay Senator Logan and Marshal B. H. Campbell money from month to month, to the amount of one-half her salary, to liquidate debts alleged to be owing by David Blakely to Logan and Campbell, Mr. Blakely publishes the following as an editorial in to-morrow's *Pioneer-Press*, of which he is one of the editors:

In the first place, Mr. Logan never loaned Mr. Blakely a penny, and was never asked to do so. Mr. Blakely never loaned Gen. Logan a penny, and was never asked to do so. Miss Sweet never paid Gen. Logan a penny on Mr. Blakely's account, or on her own, or on any one else's account, or to anybody else for Gen. Logan, and, finally, there was never a money transaction between Gen. Logan and Mr. Blakely, directly or indirectly, of any kind or character, or between Miss Sweet and Gen. Logan, on his account, directly or indirectly, nearly or contingently, positively or contingently, because of any service performed by him for Miss Sweet, or for Mr. Blakely, or for either of them, or for anybody else, or on any other account, and the whole charge of the *Sun's* correspondent as to a transaction of any kind between Miss Sweet and Blakely, Marshal Campbell, or Gen. Logan, or anybody else, reflecting dishonorably upon them, or either of them, regarding money transactions, or any other transaction, is wholly and infamously false, and without one scintilla of truth to rest its poisonous foot upon.

### THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5—1 a. m.—For the Lake region, increasing cloudiness, rising temperature, easterly to southerly winds, and falling barometer during the day, followed by areas of light rain and snow.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 4.—The weather here continues unprecedentedly mild and in all respects spring-like. Only wet weather prevents farmers from plowing.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.

| Time. | Bar. | Thr. | Hu. | Wind. | Rain. | Wther. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6:58 a. m. | 30.42 | 31 | 79 | E., fresh | ..... | Cloudy. |
| 11:18 a. m. | 30.33 | 37 | 48 | S. E., fresh | ..... | Fair. |
| 2:00 p. m. | 30.21 | 41 | 46 | S. E., fresh | ..... | Fair. |
| 2:58 p. m. | 30.17 | 43 | 59 | S. E., fresh | ..... | Fair. |
| 9:00 p. m. | 30.21 | 41 | 74 | S., fresh | ..... | Fair. |
| 10:18 p. m. | 29.98 | 43 | 80 | S. E., fresh | ..... | Fair. |

Maximum thermometer, 43. Minimum, 30.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4—midnight.

| Station. | Bar. | Thr | Wind. | Rain | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cheyenne | 29.89 | 22 | W., brisk | ..... | Clear. |
| Bismarck | 29.92 | 6 | N. E., fresh | ..... | Fair. |
| Breckinridge | 30.00 | 11 | Calm | ..... | Cloudy. |
| Davenport | 29.90 | 45 | S. W., fresh | ..... | Cloudy |
| Denver | 30.01 | 30 | W., brisk | ..... | Clear. |
| Duluth | 29.90 | 28 | S. W., fresh | .03 | Cloudy. |
| Escanaba | 30.03 | 26 | S. E., fresh | ..... | Cloudy. |
| Ft. Garry | 30.11 | —10 | Calm | ..... | Hazy. |
| Ft. Gibson | 29.99 | 53 | S. E., fresh | ..... | Fair. |
| Keokuk | 29.87 | 50 | S., brisk | ..... | Fair. |
| La Crosse | 29.85 | 38 | E., gentle | ..... | Cloudy. |
| Leavenworth | 29.99 | 51 | S., fresh | ..... | Fair. |
| Marquette | 30.06 | 21 | Calm | .03 | Cloudy. |
| Omaha | 29.83 | 3 | Calm | ..... | Clear. |
| Pembina | 30.11 | — 3 | N. W., gentle | ..... | Fair. |

### SUDDEN DEATH.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 4.—The Hon. E. M. Hungerford, Regent of the State University and editor of the Orleans *Sentinel*, in Harlan County, this State, retired on Sunday night, apparently in as good health as usual. Before going to sleep he requested the young man who occupied the same room with him to wake him early, as he had important work to do in the morning. During the night the young man was awakened by Mr. Hungerford making some noise, but supposed he was dreaming, and went to sleep again. In the morning Mr. Hungerford was found dead, with his arms folded across his breast, as if peacefully sleeping. He must have died without a struggle. Mr. Hungerford was one of the most promising young men in the State, a thorough scholar, and a gentleman.

# FOREIGN.

## Great Falling Off in the Grain Trade of Russia.

## Odessa Suffering from an Unprecedented Financial Collapse.

## Germany Favors Intervention in Cuban Affairs.

## A Ministerial Crisis Threatened in Hungary.

## Lord Lytton Appointed Viceroy of India.

## A Plot to Dethrone Prince Milan of Servia.

### RUSSIA.

FINANCIAL COLLAPSE.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The *Times*, in its financial article, has the following: It seems from recent articles in the Moscow *Gazette* that great stagnation prevails in the grain trade in Southern Russia. Russian agriculture and commerce are threatened with collapse. Chief among the causes is the keen competition of America since the civil war in that country. The British importation of American wheat has increased until it stands now where Russian importation stood in 1867. Then Russia sent out forty-four hundredths of her total import and the United States only fourteen. In 1873, the United States sent out forty-four hundredths and Russia only twenty-one. This does not represent a decrease to that extent of Russia's total exports. On the contrary, they have slightly increased, but America's have increased much faster. The causes are declared chiefly to be America's superior transit, the advantages of her virgin soil, and her more scientific agriculture. The *Gazette*, therefore, urges Russian agriculturists to incorporate new lands, use better appliances and more skill, but says that cheaper inland transportation is the chief need, and the *Gazette's* Odessa correspondent writes that the oldest inhabitants declare that Odessa was never at such a standstill since its foundation. No transactions are effected and bankruptcy follows bankruptcy. Houses have fallen to thirty-hundredths of their value, and these lying in the storehouses. The *Gazette* says: "The condition of affairs is largely influenced by the misplaced activity of private banking houses, which made credit absurdly easy and cheap, which occasioned a storm of feverish speculation, and created ephemeral undertakings. Now, forced to curtail credits, they have reduced to the most awkward

# FINANCE AND TRADE.

## An Active City Demand for Bank Accommodations.

## Liberal Receipts of Currency—New York Exchange Scarce.

## The Produce Markets Steadier—Wheat Easier—Corn Dull.

## Barley and Rye Weak—Meats Firmer.

### FINANCIAL.

The main business of the banks was that from the packers and Board of Trade men. The settlements of the first of the month still require the rearrangement and transfer of a large amount of loans and obligations from one hand to another. This does not add much to the total loans and discounts of the banks, but increases the appearance of activity. The local demand for bank favors is otherwise not large. The amount of loanable capital on hand has been reduced by the large advances to the country, and rates are consequently firm. Good outside borrowers find it difficult to obtain loans of the banks, and even good 10 per cent paper has been refused discount.

Rates of discount at the banks are 8@10 per cent.

On the street, rates are 8@18 per cent, with business light.

The supply of New York exchange is small, and rates are firm at a premium of shipping rates.

The country is sending into the city a larger amount of currency than it is ordering out.

The clearings were $5,400,000.

THE STOCK-YARDS COMPANY.

The Stock-Yards Company have increased their stock 100 per cent, and declared a dividend of 20 per cent on the whole, equal to 40 per cent on the original stock.

RESISTANCE OF THE NEW YORK BANKS TO THE TAX ON SURPLUS.

The action of the New York Tax Commissioners in adding to the taxable valuation of bank shares the amount of surplus, has excited the combined resistance of the bankers of that city. A committee consisting of John E. Williams, J. D. Vermilye, F. D. Tappen, Benjamin R. Sherman, and C. N. Jordan, was appointed. It made the following report, which has been unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The banks in the City of New York for the mutual convenience of their stockholders, the Tax Commissioners, and themselves, have for about ten years past voluntarily assumed the payment of State, county, and city taxes assessed upon shareholders, and which shares have been uniformly assessed at their par value; and, whereas, it is now proposed for the first time by the Tax Commissioners to increase the valuation of such shares for taxation by adding the nominal surplus of the banks to the par value of their shares, thus raising a legal question which bank officers and Directors have no power to settle and no right to concede; and whereas the imposition of this increased tax on banks, in addition to the taxes by the General Government upon the capital, circulation and deposits of banks, would create an intolerable burden upon their business, which is already excessively taxed; therefore,

Resolved, That in view of the position in which the banks are placed, between the General and State Governments—being liable to indefinite taxation by both—a committee be appointed to present to Congress and to the State Legislature such considerations in regard to this subject as will lead to an early and equitable adjustment and a proper limitation of bank taxation.

*Resolved*, Further, that the banks agree together that they will henceforth decline further voluntary payment of taxes assessed upon the holders of their shares—the law not requiring such payment from the banks—and leave the taxes to be collected under the operation of existing laws.

PEORIA.

The Peoria *Transcript* publishes an annual report of the receipts and shipments of the grain trade from that city for the years 1874-5. We quote:

The report shows a very decided increase in the business transacted over the previous year, both the receipts and shipments in every leading article, except rainbow, being in advance of 1874. In lumber a re-receipts for 1875 were 28,308,000, against 28,384,000 feet in 1874, and the shipments 12,463,000, against 13,683,000 the previous year, thus showing that while the volume of business in this article was not quite so large in 1875 as in 1874, the amount retained and consumed in the city was larger in the former year than in the latter. In flour, especially, in relative shipments, the increase is very considerable, and is particularly gratifying, as showing that the milling interest, which has languished for several years, is reviving. This revival is also evidenced by the largely increased receipts of wheat. In every kind of grain there is a noticeable increase. The figures on grain are as follows:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1875. | 1874. | 1875. | 1874. |
| Wheat, bu | 831,039 | 631,158 | 840,020 | 606,000 |
| Corn, bu | 5,506,309 | 5,100,222 | 4,248,740 | 3,822,653 |
| Oats, bu | 3,9-1,215 | 3,683,924 | 4,159,025 | 4,156,760 |
| Rye, bu | 609,983 | 609,675 | 413,253 | 488,675 |
| Barley, bu | 438,988 | 326,650 | 272,990 | 886,200 |

In the whisky business the *Transcript* has this to say:

A few days ago we gave some figures showing the internal revenue returns from a number of States, of which Illinois took the lead, paying in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, over $17,000,0-0, nearly a fifth part of the entire amount collected in the country. Below we give the returns of the Fifth District, by months, for the calendar year ending on the 31st. We gave these figures in our summary of receipts on Saturday, but for convenience we group them together again here. The entire collections for the year, it will be seen, were nearly $6,000,000, being at least one-third of the collections of this State, and very much more than is paid by many whole States. In amount of collections the Peoria District stands among the first in the country, only two or three being in advance of it. The following is the table:

| | |
|---|---|
| January | $ 360,405.04 |
| February | 422,091.14 |
| March | 1,079,879.90 |
| April | 1,284,783.74 |
| May | 949,882.57 |
| June | 407,548.68 |
| July | 309,606.20 |
| August | 758,585.42 |
| September | 824,373.91 |
| October | 727,817.35 |
| November | 764,173.11 |
| December | 728,850.95 |

NEW YORK BANKS.

The following shows the condition of the New York banks on Saturday last compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

| | Jan. 1, 1876. | Dec. 25, 1875. | Jan. 2, 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | |
| No. 1 red | | | 291 |
| No. 2 red | 2,495 | 2,495 | 8,193 |
| No. 3 winter | 2,274 | 2,274 | 4,864 |
| Rejected winter | 3,322 | 3,193 | 1,121 |
| No. 1 spring | 22,047 | 24,513 | 43,379 |
| No. 2 spring | 1,201,169 | 1,057,476 | 1,372,792 |
| No. 3 spring | 237,311 | 542,363 | 240,676 |
| Rejected spring | 117,412 | 114,763 | 22,543 |
| No grade spring | 101 | 101 | 668 |
| No. 1 N. W. spring | 5,056 | 5,098 | 78,144 |
| No. 2 N. W. spring | 393,956 | 482,520 | 400,123 |
| Total | 2,290,254 | 2,218,795 | 2,373,392 |
| Corn— | | | |
| No. 1 | 2,122 | 2,122 | 834 |
| No. 2 | 204,383 | 204,083 | 503,060 |
| Rejected | 9,507 | 11,025 | 18,301 |
| No grade | 2,239 | 3,649 | 2,489 |
| High mixed | 43,031 | 42,993 | 135,426 |
| New do | 76,663 | 40,363 | 47,821 |
| Yellow | | | 5,254 |
| New rejected | 68,507 | 57,159 | 280,207 |
| New No. 2 | 153,110 | 75,683 | 298,089 |
| Total | 568,817 | 437,711 | 1,291,401 |
| Oats— | | | |
| No. 2 | 333,232 | 352,896 | 401,168 |
| Rejected | 22,363 | 29,383 | 19,404 |
| No grade | | | 2,251 |
| No 3 white | 32,307 | 31,700 | 63,458 |
| Total | 417,902 | 409,630 | 486,171 |
| Rye— | 386 | 380 | 1,995 |
| No. 1 | 147,905 | 142,955 | 18,961 |
| No. 2 | | 1,011 | 1,192 |
| Rejected | 363 | | |
| Total | 148,654 | 144,362 | 22,179 |
| Barley— | | | |
| No. 1 | 64,016 | 64,016 | 14,000 |
| No. 2 | 204,105 | 180,307 | 260,915 |
| New No. 2 | 2,965 | 2,965 | |
| No. 3 | 39,471 | 49,729 | 42,181 |
| New No. 3 | 809 | 809 | |
| Rejected | 23,644 | 23,640 | 16,633 |
| New rejected | 4,869 | 4,866 | |
| No grade | | 492 | |
| Total | 340,166 | 334,232 | 333,728 |

Total of all kinds in store, 3,735,793 bu. These figures show an increase during the last week of 61,459 bu wheat, 131,106 bu corn, 8,293 bu oats, 4,292 bu rye, and 7,932 bu barley. Total increase, 213,082 bu.

### PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were rather quiet, with not much change in prices, except that cash product was held firmly all round, while there was apparently a strong effort to prevent an advance on futures. The receipts of hogs were again small, and prices were higher, which tended to strengthen product, especially as other points were also reported with an upward tendency for the same reason. But buyers were not very anxious to take hold, as the weather is considered to be the chief reason for the small receipts of hogs, and it can scarcely be expected that the present mild temperature will continue much longer.

MESS PORK—Was only in moderate request. The market advanced 10c per bbl early, but afterwards declined, as buyers were soon filled up. Sales were reported of 825 bbls cash at $19.20@19.25; 2,750 bbls seller February at $19.30@19.35; 3,250 bbls seller March at $19.87½@19.90. Total, 7,025 bbls. The market closed easy at $19.20 cash or seller January; $19.37½ seller February; $19.60@19.62½ seller March; and $19.85@19.87½ seller April.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $17.00, and extra prime do at $14.00@14.50.

LARD—Was in fair demand, but 5c per 100 lbs lower than the advance quoted the previous evening. There was no change in Liverpool, but New York and Cincinnati were both firmer. Sales here were reported of 1,100 tes cash at $12.25@12.27½; 1,200 tcs seller January at $12.25@12.30; 3,750 tcs seller February at $12.37½@12.45; and 2,750 tcs seller March at $12.57½@12.65. Total, 8,600 tcs. The market closed firm at $12.27½ cash or seller January; $12.40@12.42½ seller February; $12.60@12.62½ seller March; and April was nominal at $12.77½@12.80.

MEATS—Were in good demand at former prices, but were generally held 4c per lb higher, and orders on foreign account were generally limited, so that they could not be filled at the advance. The recent shakening in the supply of hogs has enabled holders of meats to materially reduce their stocks, so that offerings were comparatively light. Sales were reported of 40,000 lbs shoulders at 6¼c; 240 boxes do at 7c; 10 boxes long clears at 8½c; 300,000 lbs do seller March, at $10.40 per 100 lbs; and 220,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 10c. The market closed at the following range of prices:

| | Shoulders. | Long Clear. | Short Clear. | Short Rib. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Green | 6¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| Part salted | 6¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| Boxed | 7¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| February, boxed | 7¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| March, loose | 7¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| April | 7¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| May | 7¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |

Long and short clears quoted at 10¼c cash, and 10½c seller February, boxed; green hams, 10@10½c; sweet-pickled do, 10¼@11c; Cumberlands, 10½c seller February; short cut hams, 10¾@11¼c, boxed; bacon hams, 13½@13¾c.

GREASE—Was nominal at 7@8c.

BEEF—Was in moderate demand and quiet at $9.50@10.00 for mess, $10.50@11.00 for extra mess, and $20.00@21.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 6¾@6¾c.

### BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in moderate demand by the local trade at former prices, and there was more inquiry for shipment, several round lots being asked for, though little was done, owing to a disagreement in regard to prices. Sales were reported of 50 brls winters on private terms; 1,180 brls spring extras, partly at $5.00; and 100 brls rye flour at $4.25. Total, 1,380 brls. The market closed nominally at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, $6.50@7.50; common to good do, $4.75@5.50; spring extras, $4.00@4.25; good do, $4.50@4.75; choice do, $5.00@5.25; patent bo, $6.50@7.25; Minnesota, $5.00@6.25; spring superfines, $3.00@3.50; rye flour, $4.30@4.25; and buckwheat do, $3.50@3.75.

BRAN—Was quiet and firmer. Sales were 30 tons at $10.25@10.50, part free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $16.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was rather more active and easier, declining ½c per bu. Liverpool was reported weak, but there were some doubts expressed as to the value of the quotation, and the early feeling was therefore variable, the market oscillating rapidly, but with narrow limits. Then a fear movement set in, but it was not vigorous enough to cause a severe depression, though New York was reported dull. The offerings were readily taken, there being apparently more willingness to invest for future, in addition to a fair demand from the short interest. It was noted that the stock in store here is less than a year ago, and that fact gave more confidence to holders. There is not so much expectation as a week ago that the trade in wheat will improve rapidly after the holidays, but a good many operators think it probable that the market is not far from its lowest point, and there is, therefore, less disposition to sell short; most of the short-selling is now done "on the scalp," the deal being covered the same day. There is reason to look now to a reduction in Eastern stocks, and those of the West are not growing as they were expected to do. The farmers of the sections nearest to Chicago may be willing to sell at present quotations, but it is well known that a decline in prices narrows down the area from which it is possible to ship, as freight charges would eat up the entire cost from points very far distant from the market. But it is not probable that our surplus will be so large as has been counted on. The home consumption of low grade wheat is always enormous when the article is plenty, and it is probable that the receipts of any grade at Western ports the coming spring will be much smaller than in any recent year. There was a moderate shipping demand yesterday for No. 3, but rejected was weak. Seller February opened at 97½c, sold at 98¼c, declined to 97½c, and declined to 96¾c at the close. Seller the month sold at 95¾@96¼c, closing with cash No. 2 spring at 95¾c. Seller May sold at $1.05@1.06, and seller March was nominal at 1.01¾c over February. Cash No. 2 closed at 78¾c. Cash sales were reported of 56,000 bu No. 2 spring at 95¾@96¼c; 20,000 bu No. 3 do at 78¾@78¾c; 10,000 bu rejected do at 61¾@62¾c; and 1,000 bu by sample at 64¾@65c. Total, 87,000 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was inactive and nominally easier. No. 1 was quoted at $1.14. For No. 2 there were buyers at 96¾c, and sellers at 99c.

CORN—Was dull and irregular. The premium on cash lots of No. 2 entirely disappeared, the market being 1¾@1¾c lower. This month's deliveries were ¾@¾c lower, February fell off ¾@¾c, and May was only a shade easier. Liverpool was reported weak, New York dull, while the recent extensive default on December contracts, and the fear that the shorts will be sustained, took away any ambition to invest for future, and made the shorts careless about filling. There was, however, a fair demand for shipment, and track corn ruled higher. The outward movement for Monday was about 84,000 bu, and it now looks as if there would be a continued good demand for shipment, prices having got down to about the point that New England buyers have so long waited for, and it is well known that they are nearly bare of corn. No new reports were received about delay relative to corn spoiling in the country. Seller the month opened at about 44c, and declined to 43¾c, closing at 43¾c. Seller February sold at 43¾@43¾c, and seller May at 45¾@45¾c, both closing with buyers at the inside. Cash No. 2 closed at 43¾@43¾c. Cash sales were reported of 70,800 bu No. 2 at 43¾@44c; 2,400 bu high-mixed at 43¾@44¾c; 4,000 bu new high-mixed at 39c; 5,000 bu new mixed at 36c; 5,800 bu new rejected at 34c; 800 bu new ears at 39@39½c; 5,000 bu by sample at 39@39¾c, on track; and 8,400 bu do at 34½@36c, free on board. Total, 106,400 bu.

OATS—Were in fair request, averaging a shade lower than on Monday. The market opened at the closing prices of that day, advanced ¼c, and ruled firm under a fair inquiry from parties who were settling this month's deals. The receipts were small and the shipments fair comparatively, and a slight increase in the stock in store was reported for the past week. Seller the month or cash opened at 29¾c, and ruled during the greater part of the time at 30c. February sold at 30¼c, and closed with sellers at that price. April was quoted at 31½c, May at 34½c, and March at 30¼c. Cash sales were reported of 81,000 bu No. 2 at 29¾@30c; 1,800 bu rejected at 25½@26½c; 3,000 bu by sample at 30@30c, on track. Total, 82,800 bu.

RYE—Was dull and ½@1c lower. No. 2 sold at 68c. The offerings were small, and only 1 car was inspected in, but there were very few buyers on the floor, and they held back until the concession noted was made by sellers. Rejected was nominal. Sales: 1,200 bu No. 2 (2c storage) at 66; 400 bu by sample at 65c free on board. Total, 1,600 bu.

BARLEY—Was rather dull and weak, averaging 1@1½c lower. There was some trading early in the way of changing from January to February, but the offerings, especially of cash, were liberal, and there was little demand for it even to fill contracts, and the general market closed dull and weak at the inside quotations. Seller January, or cash, sold at 78¾@79c, and closed at the inside. February opened at 77½c and closed at 76. March ranged from 74½@76c, closing at the inside. No. 3 in favorite houses was in fair demand at 52@53c. Rejected sold at 34@35c. Cash sales were reported of 11,000 bu No. 2 at 78¾@78¾c; 8,000 bu No. 3 (Central) at 52@53½c; 400 bu do (A., D. & Co.'s) at 53c; 1,000 bu rejected at 34@36c; 1,300 bu by sample at 8@90c on track. Total, 20,500 bu.

LATEST.

Early in the afternoon provisions were quiet, mess pork being easier. Sales, 1,000 brls mess pork at $19.15 seller January and $19.60 seller March. Lard was nominal at $12.25 for January. Shoulders sold 100,000 lbs) at 6¼c.

Wheat was moderately active, closing the same as at 10 o'clock. Seller January sold at 95¾@95¾c, and closed at 95¾c. February sold at 96¾@96¾c, and closed at 96¾c. May sold at $1.05.

Corn was quiet and easier, at 43¾c for January and 42½@42¾c for February.

CALL BOARD.

Mess pork was quiet, closing at $19.15@19.17½ for January, $19.3-@19.37½c for February, $19.60@19.62½ for March, and $19.85@19.87½ for April. Sales: 250 brls seller January at $19.15.

Lard was quiet and steady, at $12.37½ cash, $12.40 seller February, and $12.57½ seller March. Sales: 750 tcs, at $12.27½ cash and 12.37½ for March.

### GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $2.18.

BROOM-CORN—Continues quiet for the winter months, and firm. The manufacture of brooms in the country this season is immense, and orders are received daily for corn from the North, South, East, and California. Eastern broommakers, besides supplying the domestic trade, have exported to Cuba and England. Shipping to the latter country is an experiment, which, should it prove successful, may be the means of opening up a new field for American broom manufacturers, and eventually call for a large increase in the production of brodm-corn in this country. Quotations: Choice old hurl, 10@11c; hurl, 7@8¾c; choice medium, 6@7c; good medium brush, 5@6c; fair inside and covers, 4½@5c; inferior, 3½@4c; crooked, 2@3c.

BUTTER—There was a fairly satisfactory market for this staple. No special activity was apparent either on local or outside account, but the requirements of the trade were sufficient to about absorb the fresh receipts, and sellers were enabled to fully maintain former rates: Choice to fancy yellow, 25@32c; medium to good grades, 18@23c; inferior to common, 13@17c; common to choice roll, 18@25c.

BAGGING—The market had no new features. There was a limited call from the country, and some few local orders were placed, but the aggregate of sales was small. Prices remain as before: Stark A, 27c; Lewiston, 25½c; Montaup, 25½c; Ontario, 25½c; American A, 24c; Amoskeag, 21c; burlaps, 6 oz, 14@15c; 8 oz, 15@16c; gunnies, single, 15@16c; do, double, 25@26c.

CHEESE—The cheese market was quiet, and firm. Trade is picking up a little, and holders think the change for prices by and by, will be quite acceptable. We quote poor to fair at 9@11c, and good to fancy at 12@13c.

COAL—Was quoted dull, and unchanged. Orders were promptly filled at the following quotations, which are the same as have been current for the past two months: Lehigh, $10.00@10.50; Lackawanna, range and nut, $10.00; do egg, $9.50; cannel, $7.00@8.00; Erie, $7.00; Rossburg, $7.50@8.00; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $5.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $6.50; Illinois, $4.50@5.00.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods sold freely at the recent decline. Pork barrels brought $1.05, and lard tierces $1.25@1.30.

DRESSED HOGS—Were in demand and firmer. The light offerings restricted trading, and the supply was considered mostly of small lots, which were taken by local cutters, at $7.85@7.90. Choice cars were salable to shippers at $7.95@8.00. Sales, 2 cars, and 45 head, at $7.85@8.00.

FISH—Jobbing trading was done in this market, and the few orders received were filled at the following prices: No. 2 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.50; No. 2 do, $5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½ brl $12.50@13.00; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $7.50@8.00; family mackerel, ¼ brl, $1.75@3.00; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00; No. 1 bay kits, $1.50; large family kits, $1.10@1.25; bank cod-fish, $5.00@5.75; Gaspe cod-fish, $6.00@6.25; new Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.00@8.25; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.00@6.25; do ½ brl, $3.50@3.75; scaled herring, per box, 40c; No. 1 herring, 30c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brl, $3.00@3.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Jobbers report a dull market, but that is uniformly the condition of trade during the few weeks immediately succeeding the holidays, and therefore the present dullness was not unlooked for. Prices remain nominally unchanged. FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 10@17c; figs, drums, new, 14@15c; Turkish prunes, new, 6@7½c; French prunes, kegs and boxes, 9@15c; raisins, layers, new, $3.00@3.15; loose Muscatel, new, $2.40@3.50; Valencia, 11½@13½c; Zante currants, 8@8½c; citron, 25@26c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan apples, 10@10½c; Indiana and Illinois, 9½@9¾c; peaches, halves, 12½@13c; do, mixed, 10½@11c; do, pared, 18@19c; Lyman's raspberries, 32@33c; blackberries, 37c; pitted cherries, 27@28c. Nuts—Filberts, 11½c per lb; almonds, Terragona, 21@21½c; Naples walnuts, new, 16@17c; do, old, 14@15c; French walnuts, new, 14@15c; Brazils, 9@9½c; new Tarragona almonds, 16@17c; Pecans, 9@10c; Ohio shellbarks, 5@6c; African peanuts, 5@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were quiet. Following are the prices: Valencia oranges, $5.00@8.50 per case; lemons, $5.00@6.00 per box; winter apples, $3.00@3.50 per brl from store; cranberries, $9.50@11.00 per brl; Malaga grapes, $5.50 per keg or $10.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—Coffees continue dull and heavy, and our quotations of Rio are reduced ¼c. Sugars also showed a lack of firmness, but the weakness scarcely amounted to a decline. In other lines there was a comparatively steady feeling. We now quote as follows:

RICE—Rangoon, 7c; Carolina, 7¼@8c; Louisiana, 6@7½c.

COFFEE—O. G. Java, 33@34c; Java No. 2, 30@31c; choice to fancy Rio, 21@24½c; good to prime do, 20½@21c; common to fair, 22½@23c; roasting, 20@22c; Singapore Java, 25½@26½c; Costa Rica, 24@27½c; Maracaibo, 24½@25½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11¾@11¾c; crushed and powdered, 11¼@11¾c; granulated, 11@11¼c; A, standard, 10¾c; do No. 2, 10½c; B, 10c; extra C, 9½c; C, 9½c; fair to prime do, 8¾@9¼c; common do, 7¾@8¼c; choice molasses sugar, 8@8¼c; common to good, 7¾@8¼c; New Orleans, 7¼@7¾c.

SYRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 75@75c; dihmond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 60@65c; good sugar-house syrups, 50@55c; extra do, 58@60c; New Orleans molasses, choice new, 65@70c; do prime, 55@56c; do common to good, 50@55c; Porto Rico molasses, 50@55c; common molasses, 38@43c; black-strap, 31@32c.

SPICES—Allspice, 12@18c; cloves, 60@62c; cassia, 30@22c; pepper, 19½@20½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; Calcutta ginger, 13½@13¾c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 6¾c; German Mottled, 6¾@7c; White Russian, 6¾@7c; White Castile, 6¼@6¾c; Bayon Imperial, 6c; Golden West, 4¾@5c.

STARCH—Excelsior, laundry, 6¾@7c; do, gloss, 7¾@8c; do, corn, 7@9½c; Kingsford, pure, 7¼c; do silver gloss, 7¾@8c; do corn, 10@10½c.

HAY—Prairie met with a little better local inquiry, and was a shade firmer, the offerings being very light: No. 1 timothy, $13.00; No. 2 do, $11.00@12.00; upland prairie, $10.00@10.50; No. 1 do, $8.50@9.00.

HIGHWINES—Were dull and unchanged. Sales were 100 brls at $1.00 per gal.

HIDES—Were unchanged. Following are the quotations: Green city buts here, 6½@6¾c; green cured, light and heavy, 7¼c; part cured, 7c; green salted slip, 7½c; green frozen, 6c; green calf, 12@12½c; flint, dry hide kip and calf, 15@15½c; dry salted hides, 12@12½c; deacon skins, 45@50c. Damaged stock brings two-thirds price, and branded 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 30@35c.

LUMBER—Continues in moderate request. Several changes are noted in the prices of clear lumber, but the pineries work is far behind, and it is not likely that, in any event, lumbermen will be able to get out a full stock of logs. No snow has fallen to remain on the ground, and the roads have been worn out so as to be impassable; hence it is impossible to haul the logs to the streams. And favorable weather for the remainder of the season would not permit the getting out of any more logs than were first contracted for, if indeed it would allow that much work to be accomplished, while the usual extra quota of logs would be left out entirely. Quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| First and second clear | $40.00@42.00 |
| Third clear, 1 inch | 33.00@35.00 |
| Third clear, thick | 31.00@38.00 |
| Clear flooring, first and second, rough | 30.00@32.00 |
| Clear siding, first and second | 18.00@19.00 |
| First common siding | 16.0-@17.00 |
| Flooring, first common, dressed | 30.00 |
| Flooring, second common, dressed | 24.00@25.00 |
| Box boards, A | 25.00@27.00 |
| Box boards, B | 25.00@27.00 |
| A stock boards, 10 and 12 in | 33.00@37.00 |
| B stock boards | 25.00@27.00 |
| C stock boards | 15.00@16.00 |
| Fencing | 12.00@13.00 |
| Common lumber, 18 ft and under | 11.00@12.00 |
| Joist and scantling, 20 to 34 ft | 12.00@16.00 |
| Lath | 1.75@2.00 |
| Shingles | 2.7-@ 3.00 |
| Shingles on truck | 2.50@ 2.62½ |

METALS AND HARDWARE—Were quiet and unchanged. Jobbers, among them tin and plates, are firm, and may be advanced on the 10th of the month. We quote: TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $9.50; do, IX, 10x14, $12.00; roofing, 14x20 IC, $7.00; Pig TIN—Large, 27c; small, 28c; bar, 29c. SOLDER—No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18c. LEAD—Pig, 7¾c; bar, 8¾c; lead pipe, 9c. COPPER—Bottoms, 34c; sheathing copper, 32c. SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; slabs, 8½c. SHOT—Drop—No. 24, 4½c rates; Russia iron, 6 to 12 inclusive, 17c; do, No. 1, stained, 17c; American Russia A, 14c; B, 11c. WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 5, 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11¾c; 13 and 14, 12c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundles, per cent discount; fence wire, 5¼c; do, small lots, 5¾c.

NAILS—were quiet at $3.12½.

OILS—Carbon continues in good demand and remains very firm. Lard, linseed, turpentine, and most other descriptions were dull. Prices exhibit no quotable change: Carbon (standard white), 115 deg. test, 12½c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 2c, 26@28c; do, headlight, 175 deg., 16¾@17c; extra winter lard oil, $1.08@1.10; No. 1, $1.00; No. winter lard oil, $1.00@1.10; No. 1, $1.00; No. winter bleached, 76@80c; sperm, $2.15@2.25; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.15@1.20; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 85c; bank oil, 50c; straits, 55c; plumbago oil, 60@75c; 32s 6d; new No. 1, 31s; No. 2, 30s 6d. turpentine, 45@47c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 15c; naphtha, common, 12@13c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 22@23c.

POULTRY AND GAME—The offerings of fine poultry were small, and although the demand was moderate the market was firm, especially for turkeys, which were very scarce, and it is thought by some that the bulk of the crop has been disposed of earlier in the season than usual. Game was dull and easy. Chickens, fresh dressed, @10c per lb; turkeys, dressed, 12½@14c; ducks, dressed, 9@11c; geese, dressed, 7@8c; prairie chickens, $2.50@3.00; partridges, $2.00; quail, $1.00; wild turkeys, 12c; venison, saddles, 10@11c; do carcasses, 6@7½c; rabbits, $1.00 per doz.

SEEDS—Timothy was a little less active, but firm at $2.50 for prime. Flax was steady at $1.40@1.45. Choice contines easy, ranging from $7.05@7.20. Other seeds were not mentioned.

SALT—Was firm under a continued fair demand and moderate supplies here and at manufacturing points. Quotations: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.35; Canada do, $1.40; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy per sack, $4.50.

TOBACCO—The tobacco trade continues very quiet, with prices leaning a little in buyers' favor. The following quotations are furnished:

WESTERN LEAF—Fair crop, 6½@7c; fair to fine, 10@12c; extra fine wrappers, 20@25c.

MANUFACTURED—*Fine Cut*—Choice to extra, 70@75c; medium to good, 50@60c; common, 45@50c. *Plug*—Natural leaf, choice to extra, 75@80c; do medium to good, 60@65c; half bright, choice to extra, 50@60c; common to good, 40@45c; black, good to extra, 48@50c; common to medium, 45@48c. *Smoking*—Good to choice, 32@38c; medium, 31@32c; common, 28@30c.

TEAS—Were moving fairly at steady prices. We quote: Gunpowder—Common, 38@42c; good do, 43@46c; medium, 48@55c; good do, 58@58c; fine, 60@65c; finest, 65@70c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 80@85c. Imperial—Common, 32@36c; good do, 43c; medium, 43@46c; good do, 48@53c; fine, 53@56c; finest, 58@63c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 70@75c. Japans—Common, 35@37c; good common, 35@38c; medium, 40@45c; good medium, 45@50c; fine, 50@55c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 70@75c. Oolongs—Common, 32@33c; good common, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@56c; choice, 60@63c; choicest, 80@85c.

WOOL—Was quoted firm as follows: Maple, $8.50; beech, $7.50; slabs, $5.50—delivered.

WOOL—Was in light Western demand and steady. The stock here is small, and probably the supply in the interior yet to be marketed is not large, and consists, it is supposed, principally of fine wool. Tub-washed, prime, 43@52c; do, poor to good, 41@46c; washed fleece, fine, good conditioned, 39@41c; washed medium, do, 40@43c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 25@28c; do, coarse and medium, 30@33c; pulled, 33@35c.

### LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

| Receipts— | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 2,849 | 5,327 | 823 |
| Tuesday | 4,000 | 10,000 | 1,300 |
| Total | 6,842 | 15,327 | 2,173 |
| Same time last week | 3,724 | 15,106 | 515 |
| Week before last | 4,872 | 51,844 | 6,336 |
| Shipments— | | | |
| Monday | 118 | 473 | 1,037 |

CATTLE—It was a "blue" day for sellers. The demand was of the most restricted character, and with twice as much stock on sale as there was any outlet for buyers had things their own way so far as prices were concerned. There have been of late numerous failures among the wholesale butchers of New York, and that market is badly demoralized in consequence; hence it is not to be expected that the shipping movement will show healthy action for the present. The home trade also is almost unprecedentedly dull, owing to the unusual general supplies of the country, and the low prices of poultry, game, and fresh fish. Yesterday's trading was done at a reduction from the prices current last week, of 25@35c, and all the surroundings of the market seem favorable for a lower range from the end of the week. The West is full of cattle, and corn is abundant and cheap; therefore low prices may be expected to prevail throughout the winter. The range of sales was $3.50@5.00, with the bulk at $4.00@4.50 for butchers' and shippers', and $3.00@3.50 for stockers, and $3.75@4.50 for fair to good fat shipping steers. Bentley, Johnston & Co. sold three car-loads of extra steers at $5.00, average weight of the cattle was 1,480 lbs. Gregory, Cooley & Co. sold 14 and 25 still-fed bulls, averaging 1,475 and 1,430 lbs, at $3.40 and $3.50, respectively. The market closed flat.

CATTLE SALES.

| No. and description. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| 49 extra steers | 1,487 | $5.00 |
| 60 good steers | 1,230 | 4.65 |
| 20 good steers | 1,240 | 4.40 |
| 105 good steers | 1,249 | 4.30 |
| 61 Cherokee steers | 1,045 | 4.15 |
| 61 good steers | 1,253 | 4.40 |
| 19 good steers | 1,242 | 4.50 |
| 51 good steers | 1,282 | 4.50 |
| 92 good steers | 1,334 | 4.45 |
| 17 good steers | 1,191 | 4.35 |
| 9 good steers | 1,033 | 4.00 |
| 15 cows | 917 | 3.70 |
| 13 cows | 916 | 3.50 |
| 10 cows | 1,111 | 3.50 |
| 16 cows | 1,031 | 3.25 |
| 16 cows | 1,006 | 3.25 |
| 14 butchers' stock | 1,036 | 3.35 |
| 10 butchers' stock | 1,021 | 3.50 |
| 10 butchers' stock | 1,005 | 3.15 |
| 25 bulls | 1,440 | 3.50 |
| 14 bulls | 1,475 | 3.40 |
| 16 butchers' stock | 1,007 | 3.40 |
| 20 cows | 1,081 | 3.30 |
| 17 cows | 1,013 | 3.25 |
| 21 stockers | 903 | 3.50 |
| 23 stockers | 1,017 | 3.75 |
| 10 stockers | 1,001 | 3.75 |
| 19 cows | 1,102 | 3.75 |

HOGS—There was a firm hog market at 5c advance over Monday's quotations. The increased strength and good grade of hogs represented in the pens for sale was there was none, but was entirely the result of the continued small receipts. The fresh offerings amounted to barely 10,000 head, making a total since Saturday of 15,167, against 15,106 for the same time last week, and 53,220 for the corresponding period in 1875. Packers were apparently indifferent, and trade was lacking in animation, though at the close of the day very few hogs remained in the pens. Sales were reported at $7.70@7.90,—the major part at $6.90@7.10 for packing grades.

HOG SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | 253 | $7.20 | 36 | 254 | $7.10 | 24 | 301 | $6.90 |
| 87 | 266 | 7.20 | 47 | 278 | 7.10 | 581 | 305 | 6.74 |
| 165 | 219 | 7.20 | 51 | 338 | 7.10 | 51 | 297 | 6.65 |
| 75 | 237 | 7.15 | 43 | 293 | 7.10 | 63 | 252 | 6.20 |
| 46 | 318 | 7.15 | 61 | 282 | 7.10 | 51 | 349 | 6.95 |
| 65 | 223 | 7.15 | 46 | 319 | 7.10 | 27 | 293 | 6.80 |
| 80 | 234 | 7.15 | 56 | 284 | 7.05 | 61 | 246 | 6.90 |
| 80 | 227 | 7.15 | 48 | 304 | 7.05 | 37 | 241 | 6.85 |
| 64 | 235 | 7.15 | 170 | 302 | 7.05 | 22 | 300 | 6.90 |
| 78 | 406 | 7.15 | 48 | 295 | 7.00 | 48 | 300 | 6.80 |
| 53 | 299 | 7.12½ | 33 | 283 | 7.00 | 63 | 325 | 6.87½ |
| 80 | 240 | 7.12½ | 48 | 293 | 7.00 | 100 | 309 | 6.90 |
| 28 | 198 | 7.12½ | 46 | 330 | 7.00 | 35 | 354 | 6.85 |
| 48 | 325 | 7.12½ | 53 | 261 | 7.00 | 27 | 331 | 6.85 |
| 80 | 321 | 7.10 | 93 | 340 | 7.00 | 29 | 276 | 6.80 |
| 50 | 314 | 7.10 | 57 | 295 | 7.00 | 36 | 270 | 6.85 |
| 59 | 314 | 7.10 | 55 | 283 | 7.00 | 50 | 305 | 6.95 |
| 48 | 230 | 7.10 | 55

# FAIRLY STARTED.

## A Jury Secured in the Davis Murder Case.

## It Is Believed to Consist of Men Free from Temperance Prejudices.

## The Examination of Witnesses for the Prosecution Is Begun.

## Mr. O'Brien Wishes to Prove How Much Egg-Nog His Client Drank.

## And Claims that It, Combined with Some Medicine, Crazed Him.

The trial of John Turner, alias Henry Davis, for the murder of Charles Whyland, on the afternoon of Nov. 25, was resumed before Judge Rogers, in the Criminal Court, yesterday morning. Long before 10 o'clock the galleries and vestibule of the court-room were filled to repletion with the conglomerate mass attracted thither by morbid curiosity.

About 10 o'clock the seven jurors who had been selected Monday, and quartered at the Sherman House overnight, were ushered into the court-room in charge of Bailiff Sharkey. The State's Attorney soon after made his appearance, and he was succeeded by the prisoner's counsel. When Judge Rogers was seated on the bench and Court opened with due formality,

DAVIS

entered from the jail hallway, and, seating himself opposite the State's Attorney, had a whispered conversation with Mr. Barge, his counsel. He was dressed in a blue coat and vest, dark striped trousers of fashionable make, and wore a white shirt, the bosom of which was set off with a showy scarf fastened about his throat and secured beneath his vest, on which a large watch-chain was visible. He endeavored to appear at ease, but his anxiety was too visible to be hidden, and the restless, uneasy motion of his hands, feet, and body indicated how completely his system was unstrung.

The names of five of the special panel of jurors were called and responded to, and the examination as to their competency began.

E. T. ROOT,

of Hyde Park, engaged in music business in this city, said he was not acquainted with Davis but somewhat with the deceased as an occasional patron of the St. Elmo. No one had conversed with him since he was summoned. He had read the alleged facts in the papers, and had formed an opinion which would prejudice him against defendant. He was confident from what he had read and heard that the prisoner was guilty of having shot Whyland.

After a lengthy argument as to the competency of the juror, the examination was continued. Mr. Root, in answer to a question as to whether he had expressed an opinion as to the truth of the statements in the papers and the rumors current on the street, stated he had. Yet he would try to give the prisoner a fair and impartial trial.

His Honor decided that under the common law it was never a cause of challenge that a juror had formed an opinion from rumors, but that, if he had conversed with persons who had witnessed the transaction and formed an opinion from what he had heard, it was sufficient to excuse him. Newspaper reports were entitled to no more credence than what A, B, or C should state on the streets as rumors. If the juror was able to state that he could give the prisoner a fair and impartial trial, notwithstanding these street rumors and opinions, he was disposed to sustain the statute, and had no hesitation at all in the belief that Mr. Root stood fair and impartial in his attitude toward the prisoner and should be accepted. To this ruling Mr. O'Brien excepted.

The juror was then summarily challenged and excused.

D. F. RUHLING,

a merchant on State street, partner in the house of Vergho, Ruhling & Co., knew neither the deceased nor the prisoner. He had read the statement of what purported to be facts in the case in the papers, and believed it to be true, but told no one. He never talked with any one about the case, and never heard the case talked about. He had formed no conclusion, and expressed no opinion as to the guilt of the prisoner, but now believed him to be guilty. Excused.

C. A. STEWART,

residing at No. 58 Grant place, said he was not a member of any church or temperance organization, and would not be prejudiced against a person who took an occasional "nip." He knew deceased, and had formed an opinion as to the guilt of defendant based upon what he had read and heard, and might have expressed that opinion, which was that he thought what he read and heard. He believed in the infliction of the death penalty, and if a man was found guilty of murder, he would be governed in the penalty by the grade of the crime committed.

P. CRADLE,

a tobacco manufacturer, was next called. He was not acquainted with the prisoner or deceased. He had read the papers and expressed an opinion. He had made up his mind according to the papers as to the guilt of the defendant, and it would require good evidence to change such opinion. He would not be influenced in the trial of this cause by what he had read. He knew nothing about the case except what he had read, but would give the prisoner a fair and impartial trial according to the law and the evidence. If the scales of justice should be equally balanced between the prisoner and the defense, he would find him guilty; but if instructed that there was reasonable doubt as to his guilt he would acquit.

The juror was excused.

Mr. Stewart, upon being similarly interrogated, stated that if there was any doubt in his mind he would give the benefit to the prisoner; would not be influenced by outside pressure, and would not be afraid of the press. He knew of no reason why he should not give this case a fair, impartial, and independent consideration. Accepted.

H. S. HOOS,

a merchant on South Water street, was not a member of any church or temperance organization, and would not be prejudiced against a man who drank occasionally. He had known Whyland slightly, but did not know the prisoner. He had read of the case in the papers, and had formed an opinion, but had not expressed any. The opinion was not fixed; thought he could try the case fairly, and believed the prisoner entitled to the benefit of a doubt. He was opposed to capital punishment. Challenged for cause by the prosecution, and excused.

J. A. SMITH,

a stock-dealer, knew neither the deceased in his lifetime nor the prisoner at the bar. He had read accounts of the tragedy, but did not believe everything he read in the papers. He would not be influenced by outside pressure, and could render a verdict entirely independent of public opinion. No objection to capital punishment. Accepted.

J. S. BARNES,

a hatter on Madison street, did not know defendant, but knew deceased. He read the press accounts of the case, and believed them, but had not expressed that belief. He had formed, but not expressed, an opinion as to what ought to be done. It would require evidence to remove the opinion, but his mind was free from bias; as a juror he has nothing against the defendant. He read a portion of the proceedings of the Coroner's jury, but they made no impression of moment on his mind. Mr. Barnes was permitted to stand aside.

H. C. SMITH,

a stock-dealer, was not acquainted with Davis or with Whyland. He could not say whether he had formed any opinion, and could give defendant a fair trial. He was not opposed to capital punishment. Accepted.

JOHN CUMBERLIDGE,

an upholsterer, had been in the employ of Mandel Brothers and others. He had read about the case, and heard persons converse about it, but had formed no opinion. He could give the defendant a fair trial. He was not opposed to capital punishment.

EXCUSED.

Mr. Wheeler was opposed to capital punishment, challenged for cause by the State, and excused. J. Gonzales was challenged for cause by the State for similar reasons and excused. J. H. Miller was opposed to capital punishment in certain cases of murder, and likewise excused. G. H. Reynolds was not opposed to hanging, and could give the prisoner a fair and impartial trial, but was peremptorily challenged and ordered to stand aside. Louis Fulner, with Messrs. Farnum and Crawford, jurors examined yesterday, were peremptorily challenged by the prosecution and excused. and Z. C. Thayer was called, who was put through the usual examination as to competency.

John Briggs had formed and expressed an opinion, and was excused.

C. H. WHEELER,

an elevator proprietor, had conversed about the case since summoned. He was a member of Grace Church; knew deceased, and had transacted business with him. He read of the tragedy in the papers, believed part of what he read, and stated his belief to other parties, and also his opinion as to the guilt of the defendant. Excused.

E. J. Thomas was not acquainted with defendant; knew the deceased by sight. He had not formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. If the scales of justice were evenly balanced he would be inclined to find for the prisoner.

T. C. Wheeler, a resident of Evanston, had read the papers, had conversed with parties, formed an opinion, expressed the same, and was allowed to stand aside.

S. J. Hurlburt, a druggist living at No. 304 North LaSalle street, was not acquainted with the prisoner nor with deceased. He had read the papers, believed what he read then, and formed an opinion based on what was therein stated. His mind was not entirely unbiased, but he could give the prisoner a fair trial. He was challenged by the defense and stood back.

D. R. IRVING,

druggist, residing at Evanston, knew Whyland by sight. He had read about the case, and believed a part of what was published in the papers, on which he formed an opinion. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and thought it unfortunate for a man to drink. He believed in capital punishment in some cases. If selected as a juror he could give defendant a fair and impartial trial; would try not to be influenced by outside pressure. He was accepted, but excused from serving on account of sickness in his family.

Mr. Hooper, a grocer at No. 44 State street, had read the facts in the case, and had formed an opinion, but could give the defendant a fair trial. He had stated his belief as to the guilt of defendant to others. Excused.

W. H. Turner, leather dealer at Nos. 20 and 22 State street, was acquainted with the facts in the case, as read in the papers; believed the statements to be true, and so stated. He had expressed the belief that Davis guilty of murder, out would not be influenced in his trial by outside pressure; was opposed to capital punishment and retired.

D. K. Hill, cl thier, corner Clark and Madison streets, was not opposed to capital punishment. He knew deceased as a customer. He had conversed about this case and formed an opinion, but had not expressed it. He would be able to give the prisoner a fair trial and not be influenced by outside pressure.

At this point a recess for dinner was taken.

On the reassembling of the Court one of the jury, Mr. Thomas, claimed to be suffering from an attack of pleurisy and was excused. A like disposition was made of Mr. Hill, he claiming to have served on a jury before Judge Tree within a year, and entitled to exemption. Messrs. Diebold, Trowbridge, and J. B. Walker were then called upon, and accepted by the prosecution. Upon examination by the defense, Mr. Diebold stated that he was in favor of capital punishment. Mr. Trowbridge that he was a farmer, an Episcopalian, and 67 years of age. Mr. Walker, a lumber inspector, was, with Mr. Trowbridge, accepted by the defense. Before Mr. Diebold was challenged, and H. P. Kellogg called, but excused on account of having served on a jury within a year. J. R. Wilkins, a cloth merchant, was examined and accepted by the defense; the panel was filled; and the preliminary introduction to the trial concluded.

Assistant State's Attorney Reed then opened the case for the prosecution, and Mr. O'Brien for the defense.

DR. F. HENROTIN, JR.,

was the first witness called on the part of the prosecution, who, being duly sworn, stated as follows:

My name is Dr. Ferdinand Henrotin; I am a practicing physician and surgeon; was physician of Cook County for the past two years; made a post-mortem examination of the body of Charles Whyland during the last of November, in what is known as Kuhns' Hotel; his death was caused by a pistol-shot wound in the left cheek, neck, and head.

JAMES T. FOSS,

Reside at No. 45 South Clark street; in this city; am in the restaurant business at No. 145 Dearborn street; knew Charles D. Whyland, who died on the 25th of last November at No. 145 Dearborn street. Have known him since 1871; was a partner of his at the time of his death. Know defendant; have known him for three years in Chicago. I saw Mr. Whyland when he was shot, in No. 145 Dearborn street. About 4:45 in the afternoon of the 25th of November last I stepped into the bar. I saw there Mr. Davis and a stranger. Mr. Davis was under the influence of liquor. I said to Davis that I didn't want any difficulty in our place. He made some reply which I cannot remember, and while I was talking with him the stranger in the bar started to leave. Davis immediately slipped up and struck him, and I noticed he had a revolver in his hand. The gentleman's name was Favorite. I told him to step into the wash-room and wash his face, and Davis stepped over the counter. Davis then went into the wash-room, and I saw by the reflection in the glass that Davis was helping Mr. Favorite wash his face. I then saw Mr. Whyland with Mr. Bailey, and told him that Davis was under the influence of liquor, and he'd better see him. At that Mr. Whyland and Bailey went into the wash-room, where they remained three or four minutes. After they came out Davis called Whyland a ——. Whyland said, "Never mind, Hauk, we don't want any fuss here." Very soon after Davis said "Damn you, I believe I will shoot you anyhow," and fired. Whyland fell on his back, and I assisted him to rise. He then got up and the St. Elmo was here offered in evidence and submitted to the jury; Mr. Foss identifying and pointing out the point in the bar-room where he first saw Davis, and the relative positions of the parties when the shooting occurred. At the time of the shooting Davis stood about 15 feet from the door on Dearborn street, and Whyland stood near the stove, about 20 feet from the door. He was distant about 6 feet from Davis. When Davis made the threat to shoot Whyland the latter stepped back half-way between the stove and the wash-room. When Davis approached Whyland the latter stepped back, and at the same time the shot was fired. Davis held the revolver as a present, and took aim before firing. Immediately after the shot was fired Davis ran to the rear, and I next saw him coming into the front door on Dearborn street. He came in on the run, and went to the rear pursued by a crowd. I next saw him under arrest. Before he shot, I thought Davis took the pistol from his outside overcoat pocket. Davis ran when he fired the shot. Whyland fell on his back, turned over on his face, and I assisted him to rise, and placed him in a chair. I saw Whyland twenty minutes after he was shot. He was dead. I think he (Davis) struck Mr. Favorite twice.

*Cross-examination:* The front part of the diagram represents the restaurant room. Within is installed the locality of the stove and wash-room. Have been in partnership with Mr. Whyland since 1871; first at 53 West Madison street, then on Dearborn street. First became acquainted with Davis in 1872; knew him as a patron of our house,—first on West Madison street, then on Dearborn street; don't remember when I first saw Davis at the latter place. It was about 4:30 in the afternoon of Thanksgiving day. I was in the bar when my attention was first called to Davis, who was there. I went to get a glass of egg-nog. I may have drank before on that day. My attention was first called to Davis by the bar-keeper. Davis was talking with Favorite. At that time I saw no quarrel. The next thing I saw was that Davis came up, and I told him not to have any fuss there. He then struck Favorite in the face. Favorite was doing nothing to him. I saw blood on Favorite's face. Davis struck him once. Favorite walked through the restaurant to the wash-room. I engaged Davis in conversation. The next I saw of him he was helping to wash the blood off of Favorite's face. Whyland came in the front door. I heard no harsh words between them. There was no cause of quarrel between them that I know of my own personal knowledge. The next thing I heard was Whyland being called a ——, and in a few moments thereafter Davis said, "Damn you; I will shoot you anyhow." Whyland did nothing to provoke Davis.

ALBERT C. LOVETT,

Live at the corner of State and Jackson streets; have been a barkeeper for Mr. Wyland; was so employed on the 25th of November last. Knew Charles D. Whyland in his lifetime. I have known Davis for five or six months. On the day of the shooting I came on duty at 12:30. Mr. Favorite came in to get a drink. Davis was talking to me. I was waiting on two gentlemen at the time. Davis left the counter and went up to Mr. Favorite, and says, "Hello, old boy." Mr. Favorite paid no attention to him. On being again approached, Mr. Favorite said, "I don't know you." Davis said, "I'll let you know who I am," and struck him in the face and again in the eye with a pistol. Mr. Favorite went into the wash-room to wash his face, and was followed by Davis. Soon after I heard Mr. Whyland talking loud, and, going to see what the matter was, saw Davis shoot, and Whyland fall. Davis ran through the bar-room, and soon after came in from the front and hid behind the ice-chest, where he staid until arrested.

*Cross-examination:* I was first employed in the St. Elmo last June. I went on watch at 12:30. Davis was there at that time, taking a drink occasionally.

What was he drinking? Objected to. This question excited considerable debate, the prosecution holding that it was incompetent, and the defense maintaining that it was competent to prove the condition of Davis at the time he did the shooting. The Judge held that it was not competent to prove that the defendant was drunk four or five hours prior to the shooting.

I saw defendant when I came on watch. Four or five gentlemen were present at the time Davis got into trouble with Mr. Favorite; he was not very drunk nor very sober. At the time of the shooting he was not sober, but intoxicated. He drank twice with Mr. Whyland that afternoon. I saw him drink twenty minutes before the shooting. I saw him take four or five drinks within an hour of the shooting.

Q.—How many drinks did he take during the afternoon?

Objected to. Objection sustained, and ruling excepted to.

Mr. O'Brien stated that he expected to prove that he went there in the morning with medicine, and had taken it; also that he had drank egg-nog, which, combining with the medicine, had crazed him.

I saw Davis with Whyland in the bar-room during the day, and their relations were perfectly pleasant. They ate lunch together, and drank together twice during the day. When I went to the bar at 12:30, Davis and Whyland, with others, were throwing dice for the egg-nog. Whyland drank the second time within twenty minutes of the first drink. They drank egg-nog made of whisky, rum, and milk. The egg-nog was covered with white foam colored green and red, but none of the coloring stuff was drank. There were 3 or 4 gallons of egg-nog when I got to the bar-room. It was made by Mr. How. I was a witness at the Coroner's inquest; it was held the next day at the Armory. I do not remember to have stated at the inquest that Davis was so drunk that I tried to get him to go home; may have stated words to that effect. I did try to get him to go home and gave him a drink on condition that he would go, which he threw on the floor.

THOMAS SMITH.

I am the headwaiter of the St. Elmo; have been employed there off and on for three years. I knew deceased and Davis; about twelve or eighteen months ago they had a fuss which I saw. Davis was sitting at the table when Whyland came in, and Davis said, "Charley you have been talking about me." Mr. Whyland said, "What have I been saying?" After a few moments' conversation they walked back into the alley, and I paid no further attention to it until, some time after, I had occasion to go into the kitchen to see about an order, and I heard loud talking between them. Davis said, "Yes, you did, by G—d; I got it from good authority." On this I went up into the alley, but Mr. Whyland motioned for me to go back. A few days after, I went up into the ladies' restaurant, and Mr. Davis and Whyland were in Room No. 4, talking on the same subject. They were talking loud, and I noticed Mr. Whyland that they were disturbing a party in No. 3. Whyland was reasoning with Davis; Whyland said, "I never said so, Hank." Davis replied: "By G—d if I ever get hold of the truth, you will never say it of any other man." Whyland said that Davis ought not to talk so, etc.

*Cross-examination:* I live at 214 West Lake; have been employed by Whyland & Foss since June 4, 1872. I first heard the talk in the diuin-grooms. Witness here repeated his statementinchief. I heard the words up stairs when I was up there on regular business. I first stated these facts to Mr. Reed in his office. I do not last terms of courts. I was taken there by a constable. I never stated it to any one else. No one ever came to my house about my testimony. Whyland and Davis were never so friendly after this. Mr. Reed was the first person who asked me if there was ever any trouble between Whyland and Davis. I never told this to any one, and don't know how Mr. Reed came to know it. Mr. Foss never spoke to me about the case. James Stewart knew about the difficulty; he was waiting on Davis at the time. I can't state the exact date when it occurred. I think it was in the latter part of the summer; am positive it was over twelve months ago.

*Re-direct:* Stewart was waiting on Mr. Davis that evening, and was getting a check. I can't say what the fuss was about. I did not hear Davis say what Mr. Whyland had said.

By a juror—Was Mr. Davis intoxicated at the time of the trouble in room No. 4? A.—He didn't seem to be.

HENRY FISHER,

employed now at the Palmer House, said he knew Mr. Whyland, and knew Davis. I saw the shooting. I returned from Doty & Rhines, where we had served a lunch. Whyland, and Davis, and Favorite were in the wash-room. They were all talking then. Davis came out of the wash-room, and Whyland was trying to pacify him, asking him to go out on to the street, and not have any fuss in the house. Mr. Davis asked him what he had to do with it, and Mr. Whyland said, "Hank, I will shoot you." Mr. Whyland jumped behind the stove, and Davis rushed up and shot him. Mr. Whyland dropped on his left shoulder. And Davis rushed through the restaurant out into the alley on to Madison street. I ran after, hallooing murder. Davis was on Dearborn street, and got into the alley between the Adelphi and Parmelee's, when a man caught him, but he put the pistol in his face and the man turned him loose. He then ran out of the alley, and crossed the street, when he attempted to jump on the pavement near the St. Elmo and fell. A big crowd was there, but scattered and Davis ran through the restaurant into the bar.

*Cross-examination:* I have been working at the St. Elmo about two years. I first saw defendant about six minutes of 5; he was in the wash-room with Mr. Favorite and Whyland. After he came out he used the language mentioned above to Whyland. I have known Davis for a year. I stated at the Coroner's inquest that he must be out of his head. I first gave my statement to a TRIBUNE reporter; I never told it to any lawyer. Was summoned Saturday.

FRANK WHIPPLE.

I knew C. D. Whyland in his lifetime. I was in the St. Elmo on the 25th of November, 1875. I went in there on that day and saw Mr. Foss, who invited me to take a glass of egg-nog. I went into the bar and saw defendant and Mr. Favorite there; defendant hit Mr. Favorite, who said "You have hit me." Davis said, taking a handkerchief from his pocket, "Smell of this," and struck him again. Mr. Favorite went to the wash-room and said to Davis (speaking of witness), "Here's a friend of mine." Davis answered, "——, you take care of him." Thinking there would be more trouble I left the saloon, and met Mr. Whyland coming in. Soon after I heard the shot, and saw Davis running over toward the Adelphi and back again, and did not see him again until he was arrested.

*Cross-examination:* I washed his face. After the shooting occurred I went in; don't know what took place from the time I left the saloon until Whyland was shot.

JAMES W. STEWART.

I am a waiter at the St. Elmo. Knew Mr. Whyland, and have seen Mr. Davis in the saloon. I heard the two have words in the restaurant one evening. Mr. Davis was eating his supper one evening about a year ago, when Whyland came in and said, "Good evening, Hank." Davis said something, and Whyland replied, "What's the matter, Hank?" when Davis said, "You have been talking about me." Whyland denied it, and after talking some time went back into the alley. Thinking there was going to be trouble, I went down stairs back, and heard loud conversation between them. They staid there for an hour, but I couldn't hear what they said distinctly. He told Davis, "Whoever said so lied—a damned lie."

*Cross-examination:* Whyland was good on the tongue, but no account on the muscle. I told the clerk in the house the night it happened. I never told any one about it. Davis and Whyland were good friends afterwards. I am not certain about the time, but it was about one year ago.

At the conclusion of the testimony of this witness, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

## THE BLACK HILLS.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 4.—A special from Fort Sully states that a party of miners have formed a supply-depot near Old Fort Pierre, on the Missouri River, and are constantly in communication with the camps in the Black Hills. They claim to have found a new route by which the Hills are reached in 100 miles' travel over an easy road. Their messengers make the trip in two days.

## CINCINNATI ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 4.—The report of the President of the Zoological Garden in this city states that over $237,000 have been expended during the past season for animals, the improvement of the grounds, etc. Fifty thousand people have visited the grounds since the opening, Sept. 18. Besides numerous buildings already built, it is contemplated to erect the coming season a restaurant to cost $30,000.

## BOWEN'S LIBEL SUITS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The second suit of H. C. Bowen against the Brooklyn *Eagle* for libel, and the suit of Bowen against McDermott, have been discontinued without cost. Counsel for defense agreed that damages given by the jury in the Kidd case are to be paid without appeal.

## NAVIGATION ON LAKE ERIE.

ERIE, Pa., Jan. 4.—The tug J. C. Ingram called here this morning on her way from Buffalo to Ashtabula. She stopped at Long Point last night, and reports the lake free from ice, and no impediment to navigation beyond the discontinuance of the lights in the lighthouses.

# THE COURTS.

## Winding Up Business---The Mutual Insurance Company.

## Record of Judgments and New Suits.

### CHICAGO.

PARTED PARTNERS.

Joseph Schoenthaler filed a bill yesterday in the Circuit Court against his former partner, Jacob Hopp, to settle up the affairs of the late firm of Hepp & Schoenthaler. The complainant states that the partnership was formed in 1871, and expired by limitation Saturday. Each partner was to contribute one-half of the capital, and to receive one half the profits. The complainant states that the profits have been large, and his share must be about $45,000. The articles of copartnership did not make any provision for winding up the firm affairs, and the property, being a manufactory at Nos. 81, 83, 85, and 87 West Chicago avenue, is in danger of fire and loss unless taken care of. He therefore prays that an account may be had of the amount due him; that a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of affairs; and that the partnership may be closed up as soon as possible. By consent of the complainant himself, the defendant, Jacob Hepp, was appointed Receiver under a bond for $20,000.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Charles Blankschoen filed a petition yesterday against Francis Agnew, asking for a writ of habeas corpus. The petition states that he is detained in jail by virtue of a capias ad satisfaciendum or execution against his body, issued by J. Charles Haines, a Justice, but that the affidavit on which the writ issued is wholly insufficient to authorize the issuance of such writ. Wherefore he wants to know why he should not be set at liberty. The petition was heard yesterday afternoon, and the petitioner discharged.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

A. C. Greenebaum, who was recently sentenced to jail for six months for taking risks in insurance companies which had not made a deposit with the Auditor, as required by law, turned on his alleged persecutor yesterday—one Peter Wolfe—and began a suit against him in the United States Circuit Court to recover $15,000 damages for false imprisonment. After the proceedings were commenced last spring, Greenebaum moved to Fort Wayne. He, however, entered his appearance here in the suit, when a verdict was rendered against Greenebaum. The attorney for Wolfe, who had been instigating the proceedings, brought Greenebaum up here on a requisition on a charge of perjury, and when he was once here he was arrested on a capias on the criminal proceedings. Greenebaum's counsel, Col. Beahly, however, procured his release on the ground that he had been brought here by fraud, so as to subject him to the sentence in the criminal case, and Greenebaum now sues Wolfe for false imprisonment.

THE MUTUAL SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Assignee of the above-named Company filed his regular monthly report yesterday with the Register, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dec. 1, balance on hand | $16,187.56 |
| Collected on nine bonds of Chicago Historical Society for $500 each | 4,500.00 |
| Interest on same | 675.00 |
| Interest on seven other similar bonds | 525.00 |
| Total | $21,887.56 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Expenses for month | $127.00 |
| Paid on account of third dividend | 718.50 |
| | $845.50 |
| Balance on hand | $21,857.56 |

ITEMS.

Judge Drummond was again engaged in hearing the motion in regard to the rule against George C. Smith, but the argument was not concluded, and was postponed indefinitely on account of the engagement of Col. Van Arman, one of the counsel in the case.

In the afternoon Judge Drummond heard a part of the motion in the bankruptcy proceedings against the Chicago & Illinois River Railroad Company, to restrain Clarence and Ferdinand Peck and Frisbie & Rapjohn from prosecuting certain claims against the Company. The motion for an injunction to prevent the further prosecution of the bankruptcy proceedings, and for the appointment of a Receiver, will be heard to-day. The argument will begin this morning at 9 o'clock.

To-day is default-day in the Superior Court.

Friday is the last day of service for the Circuit Court.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

James Duguid and James Creighton, copartners as Duguid & Creighton in the coal and wood business, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Their liabilities, all unsecured, amount to $23,000, and the assets to $7,500, of which $5,000 is a claim now in suit against T. S. Dobbins. Creighton owes $800, and has about $100 individual assets, while Duguid has neither debts nor assets. Reference to the Register.

An involuntary petition was also filed yesterday against A. Belling, Atmore, by a number of his creditors, who charge that he, on the 31st of December last, made a preferential and fraudulent assignment of all his property to one John Reissing, one of his creditors. The following is a list of the petitioning creditors, and the amount of their claims: McNeil & Higgins, $1,171.97; Reed, Briggs & Co., $920.71; Giraldo & Strigg, $72.45; Suemeister & Klos, $131.90; Warin, Marston & Felix, $34.50; and L. A. Talcott, $96.28. A rule to show cause Jan. 11 was issued.

In the case of the Chicago & Illinois River Railroad Company, the adjudication of bankruptcy was entered against the Company about the 5th of December last was set aside by an order of Judge Blodgett.

A composition meeting will be held on the 22d of January in the case of Aaron Meyer.

George W. Campbell was yesterday appointed Assignee of Rudolph Kleeman.

The first dividend meeting in the case of Jonathan C. Mitchell will be held at 2 p. m. to-day.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Henry A. Adams filed a bill yesterday against the Joliet Manufacturing Company to restrain it from infringing his patent for an improvement in corn-shellers, granted to him Oct. 15, 1872, the patent being numbered 132,128.

C. W. Upton, Assignee of the estate of the Great Western Insurance Company, began a suit for $1,000 against W. W. Brookings.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Michael Rettinger began a suit by capias against William Walk to recover $1,500 alleged damages for breaking into and destroying his barn.

D. M. Swiney & Brother began a suit for $6,000 against the City of Chicago.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Chicago White Lead and Oil Company sued Edwin A. Race for $1,000.

David Lemerise began a suit by attachment against Clovis Lemerise to recover $1,857.50.

The Menominee River Lumber Company sued Granville Bates for $1,000.

Eliza B. McClintock began a suit in replevin against Elias Hartman, Emanuel Hartman, Simon Hartman, Meyer Lindner, and Francis Agnew to recover the dishes, chairs, tables, etc., of a restaurant valued at $1,580.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Passed cases.
JUDGE GARY—17 to 25, and 27 to 35, inclusive.
JUDGE JAMESON—Assists Judge Gary.
JUDGE MOORE—4, 5, 6.
JUDGE BOOTH—240 to 249.
JUDGE MCALLISTER—No call.
JUDGE FARWELL—No call.

JUDGEMENTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—William Wilson vs. schooner Whirlwind; decree for $145.62 and order of sale of schooner.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—William Wheeler vs. Jabez E. Botsford, $1,000.—W. T. Johnson vs. H. B. Kimball and William A. Sheridan, $1,896.88.—J. K. Botsford et al. vs. William Wheeler, $2,000.—W. B. H. Gray vs. Alfie B. Smith, $383.

JUDGE GARY—E. J. Madden et al. vs. John H. Butler, Jr., $19.—F. E. A. Wolcott et al. vs. James McDermott, J. T. McDermott, and James H. Kehoe, $415.34.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BOOTH—B. C. Beard et al. vs. Augustus Wallbaum, $861.41.—E. F. Adlam vs. The City of Chicago; verdict $5,500, and motion for new trial.

## ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

ITS CONVENTION YESTERDAY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—The Supreme Court convened to-day, all the Judges, except Sheldon, being present. Judge Dickey took his seat on the Bench. The motions made were as follows:

People vs. W. H. Coones et al.; for judgment by Attorney General.

Beardstown vs. Virginia; rehearing for leave to file amended petition.

Evans vs. Hughey; for continuance and suggests death of appellee.

Jennings vs. Henkle; leave granted to file additional errors.

Danforth vs. Marrical; for time to file record.

Rowand vs. Carroll; to dismiss as to R. D. Barnett.

People ex. rel. Henderson vs. City Council of Chicago; for alternative writ by Isham.

Same; suggestions to court relating to practice by J. P. Root; ordered to present the same in writing; Mr. Root's suggestions will be filed to-morrow.

The people ex rel C. M. Henderson vs. City Council of the City of Chicago. "And now come Harvey D. Colvin, Mayor, and member of the City Council of the City of Chicago, and suggests to the Court—first, that the alternative writ of mandamus should not issue, because such practice does not conform to the statute of the State of Illinois for the reasons following, to-wit: first, the Supreme Court derives its jurisdiction in cases of mandamus from the Constitution, Art. 6, Sec. 2; second, it is competent that the Legislature regulate the practice in such cases, provided the jurisdiction is not disturbed; third, by an act entitled 'An act to revise the law in relation to mandamus' (W. R. S., 1874, page 691), the practice is regulated, and it is provided that, 'in all cases in all courts, a petition shall be filed, and, thereupon, a summons shall issue,' etc., which is a revision of the whole law, and establishes a complete system, which does not disturb the jurisdiction but applies to the Supreme as well as the Circuit Courts; fourth, in the present case the alternative writ is prayed for, a writ for the issuing of which no authority now exists. The defendants have been served with notice of a motion to that effect, and I now insist that the proceeding should be by summons. Being corporate authorities, the defendants have no right to waive irregularity, but, when regularly in court, they may plead, answer, or demur. Respectfully submitted by

JAMES P. ROOT,
For the Mayor."

The following order was placed on record:

The rule having been changed as to the day of the examination of students by the Court, notice is hereby given that parties must appear in open court on Thursday, Jan. 6, being the first Thursday of the term, for examination, after which time no examination takes place, the words "and Friday" being struck out of the rule, as appears in the Forty-fifth Illinois Reports. The above does not relate to parties wishing to be admitted on foreign license.

E. C. HAMBUDGER, Clerk.

## STOCK-FARMING IN KANSAS.

### George Grant's Victoria Colony—Some Facts Concerning One of the Largest Land and Stock Enterprises in This Country.

Probably one of the largest and most interesting experiments at stock-farming on a mammoth scale in this country is that which was instituted some three years ago in the then uninhabited region of Kansas, by Mr. George Grant, of London, Eng. Mr. Grant's estate is known as the Victoria Colony, and is situated in Ellis County, Kansas, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 250 miles west of Kansas City. In 1873 Mr. Grant, who was then in this country, was induced to visit that region with a view to investing in real estate, and, after traveling over various portions of Kansas, finally settled at the point named and purchased the greater part of Ellis County. His first purchase gave him an area of 250 square miles, to which he has since added several other purchases, so that he now owns probably the largest tract of land ever owned by any one individual in this country. The first arrival of settlers to the new colony was in May, 1873, and at that time, with the exception of the railroad depot, and the reception-house, built by the Railroad Company, under contract with Mr. Grant for the use of the latter, there was not a house within 10 miles. At the present time so rapid has been the growth and improvement in the wealth and material prosperity of the colony that there is not an acre of land for sale within 10 miles of Victoria on the south, and there are along the line of the Victoria River a number of fine limestone residences. Victoria Colony differs widely, and in many important respects, from any other colony in the United States. Mr. Grant does not sell to any one party less than a section, or 640 acres of land, while some of the residents, or those about to become so, have purchased as many as eight sections, or over 5,000 acres, and the most of them own two sections, or 1,280 acres. The settlers are, therefore, far above the condition of ordinary farmers, being made up of the sons of noblemen, tradesmen, artisans, and well-to-do farmers. The first purchaser and settler in the colony was the Hon. Walter Maxwell, a son of Lord Harries, an English nobleman. This gentleman owns 2,000 acres of land, upon which he has built a fine stone residence. He is now in England, purchasing blooded stock, with the intention of stocking his farm largely with fine sheep. There are also two sons of Mr. J. G. Gunther, the brother of ex-Mayor Gunther, well-known residents and business men of this city. These two gentlemen own three sections of land, and have also built a fine stone residence, with out-houses, and have nearly 2,000 fine breeding sheep. They have been there only a little more than one year, and so highly pleased is Mr. J. G. Gunther with the experiment that he pronounces it the best investment of money he ever made. The young men are delighted with their prospects for the future, and their life on the stock farms. At the opening of the coming spring there will be a large increase of the population from England as well as from this city. Ample arrangements are being made for the building of a church and the establishment of schools, which will be amplified as they are required. The church, though nominally Episcopal, will be free for the use of all denominations. The Trustees are the Right Rev. Thomas H. Vail, Bishop of Kansas; Mr. John D. Perry, of St. Louis; Mr. Thomas R. Clark, of New York; and Mr. George Grant, of Victoria.

In the matter of stock-farming Mr. Grant's experiment has been upon a very large scale, and eminently successful. Although his crops for the first two years were nearly destroyed by grasshoppers, that did not materially interfere with the feeding of cattle upon the buffalo-grass of the plains, which is affirmed to be the most nutritious grass that grows—even more so than the famous blue-grass of Kentucky. Mr. Grant's specialty is sheep. He began, about eighteen months ago, with a flock of 3,553 breeding ewes, and sixty long-wooled English rams of the highest pedigree and from the first flocks in England, consisting of Oxford Downs, Leicesters, Lincolns, Cotswolds, and Southdowns. Taking the past year as an average of the next ten years, the profits of this flock, allowing 15 per cent less than shown in the last year's increase, will amount to at least $2,500,000, on the plan of reinvesting yearly two-thirds of the proceeds of the sales of wool, mutton, wethers, etc., in the purchase of fresh breeding ewes. At present Mr. Grant's flocks amount in the aggregate to upwards of 8,000 sheep. These are divided into flocks of 1,500, one shepherd and a dog only being able to take charge of a flock. They are carefully housed in winter in well-built corrals, with stone walls and covered sheds. During the winter months the sheep are allowed one-half a pound of crushed corn each when they are brought into the fold at night. Except in stormy weather, which lasts only a few days at a time, the sheep are allowed to run at large during the daytime. This plan of herding and feeding has reduced the death rate to a very low percentage, and the increase of the wool clip from the imported rams and graded merino ewes has nearly doubled in the past year. A half-graded merino sheep clips about 4 pounds of wool, whereas Mr. Grant's clip from his improved yearlings was over 7½ pounds. Believing prevention better than cure, the plan adopted by Mr. Grant for keeping the sheep healthy is as follows: He has a sheep-bath, in which he dips his sheep twice a year, immediately after shearing and at the end of summer, and by his arrangements he can dip 3,000 sheep an hour. A solution of 20 pounds of tobacco and 5 pounds of sulphur to the 100 gallons of water is prepared by being boiled for two hours in two tanks, holding each 1,000 gallons, and used in the bath at a temperature of 120 degrees Fahrenheit. The solution is then run into a trough 24 feet long and 6 feet deep, and the sheep are driven up to it in single file through a narrow passage on a level with the top, and fall into the water. After swimming through the water, the sheep ascend from the bath by steps to a dripping corral or inclosure, where they remain until the water runs back into the bath, so that nothing is wasted. The dose is about 2 cents a head, and yields to the owner a return in wool, from the improved condition of the sheep, of at least half a pound, and worth 20 cents per head. This bath also keeps out scab, tick, and other vermin to which sheep are subject. Several interesting experiments in crossing imported stock with the stock now in the country are being carefully noted.

Mr. Grant will sail for Europe on the 8th of January, in the Celtic, and expects to return about May next. His intention is to import blooded cattle, sheep, &c., which, with selections from his Kansas farm, he intends to exhibit in the stock department of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

### Gen. Montgomery.

*Springfield Republican, Jan. 1.*

One hundred years ago, yesterday, was the date of Gen. Richard Montgomery's plucky but ill-starred exped

# THE CITY.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Policy-holders in the defunct Capitol City Insurance Company, of Albany, will meet at the Sherman House Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Unity Church dramatic representation announced for this evening is unavoidably postponed by reason of illness in the family of one of the performers.

P. Lichtenstadt, of No. 93 West Randolph street, will to-morrow, between 8 and 9 o'clock, give away 500 bushels of excellent potatoes to the poor, as a New Year's present.

The five-story brown-stone building and lot, at the northeast corner of State and Madison streets has been purchased by Marshall Field, of Field, Leiter & Co., for $190,000 cash.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, Optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 33 degrees; 10 a. m., 35; 12 m., 37; 4 p. m., 41; 8 p. m., 40.

About 5 o'clock last evening a gasoline lamp in the basement of No. 67 Chicago avenue exploded, throwing the blazing liquid in all directions. Fortunately the flames were extinguished with but slight damage.

There is at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station a lost boy named Harry Hyman. He says he was lost from his parents soon after their arrival in this city from Ohio last Monday night. He is dressed in black clothes with low-crowned beaver hat.

Mrs. John E. Bailey, wife of a grocer formerly doing business on the corner of Halsted and Hubbard streets, complains that her husband has been missing from home for the past week. As he was in the habit of drinking to excess and of always carrying money about him, foul play is feared.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning a man named Martin Sheehy was found dead in his bed at his residence, No. 82 Wright street. He retired at about 9 o'clock on the previous evening in apparent good health, and his condition when found indicated that his life had passed away in his sleep. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause. He was a single man, of Irish birth, and was about 28 years of age.

A largely attended meeting of the Woman's Baptist Missionary Association was held at the Palmer House yesterday. Mrs. Harris was elected to the chair, and Mrs. Brayman to the office of Secretary. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts for the last month to be $997.44, and the expenditure $1,279.03, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $8,614.63. Routine business followed until adjournment.

Thornal G. Gus'in, a young man about 19, started, on the morning of the 27th of December, from the Rochester Shoe Store, on West Madison street, to take the 10 o'clock train for Princeton, Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, to spend the holidays. He has not been heard of since. Any information left at Ortmayer, Lewis & Co.'s, Nos. 16 and 18 State street, or at No. 142 West Madison street, will be thankfully received by his friends.

For some weeks past the Sabbath-school connected with the Union Park Congregational Church has been reserving its contributions for the use of the church to assist in paying off the debt. Last evening the auditorium of the church was beautifully dressed for the occasion of making the presentation of what had been raised, amounting to $720. The presentation was made by classes bearing their respective banners, and the exercises were quite pleasing.

The Chicago Gun Club held a regular annual meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening. The attendance was full. The constitution and by-laws of the club were revised, and the shooting rules were amended so that the "no boundary" system was abolished. In its stead was established the 80 and 100 yards boundary rule, which is the one in common use. The election of officers was held with the following result: President, S. H. Turrill; Vice-President, Green Smith; Secretary, J. J. Eagleson; Treasurer, C. Morris; Board of Managers, Messrs. Waller, Ayer, and Phillips.

THE CHICAGO POST-OFFICE.

The report of the Mailing Department of the Chicago Post-Office for the year 1875 contains the following figures:

The total number of letters collected from the street-boxes for distribution and dispatch during the past year was 16,663,241, whereas during the preceding year the number was 22,501,765. This decrease is accounted for by the fact that during about eight months of 1874 the Post-Office was locked up so far away from the business centre that the boxes were more freely used, and the depositors at the office were very few in comparison to this year.

The letters deposited in the Post-Office for distribution and dispatch during the past year number 10,914,270, whereas in 1874 they numbered only 3,699,597, the increase being caused by the change in the distribution in box collections. The letters received from other Post-Offices for distribution and dispatch last year were 3,370,240, while the preceding year they numbered 8,731,810. The decrease is explained by the changes made in the Baltimore & Ohio and Kankakee routes, by which a large amount of mail matter is made up by the railway post-offices, and caused to pass through Chicago in packages for dispatch alone. The letters thus made up from all the railway post-offices and the Chicago office dispatch numbered the past year 6,434,450 to only 17,000,000 during the preceding year, the increase showing the preceding explanation to be correct. It will be seen by a totalization of the preceding figures that Chicago letter-writers mailed 1,331,761 more epistles than in 1874, and that the Chicago office handled, in distribution and dispatch together, 9,624,206 more letters than during the preceding year, as the distribution has been lessened by about 4,000,000 letters, but the distribution by package increased by about 13,000,000; so that, while the former work has been lessened by the increase of the amount of the latter, the railway post-offices, the Chicago office has had an increased amount of work to perform, though in different shape, more distribution being done by bulk and parcel and less by individual letters.

## THE COURT-HOUSE.

HARMS AND HIS PILE-DRIVING.

The Whisky-Ring developments, exorbitant personal tax assessments, and other items of interest, have for some time past overshadowed matters which should not be forgotten or overlooked. The Court-House building has for a time been shelved, as it were, by the newspapers. So much has heretofore been said of the new Court-House, its jobbery, and the Harms contract, that it would seem as though there was nothing further left to say. The criticisms by THE TRIBUNE of Harms' way of doing his work would have compelled an ordinary man to do the work with some show of doing it right. Those experienced in pile-driving know full well that

HARMS IS NEGLECTING HIS DUTY

and responsibility, and in this he is largely aided by a Superintendent appointed by the corrupt County Ring, who gets $5 a day from the public, and who is named Zemple. Zemple is a man not born to set either the North or South Branch of the Chicago River on fire. But why debate on Zemple's abilities? It is a well-known fact that men who have any knowledge of the labor they are engaged for are never employed by the county. Such men invariably know nothing of ballot-box stuffing, changing and erasing tally-lists, etc., and

MAKING FRAUDULENT ASSESSMENTS.

They are generally mechanics of probity and honor, who only know how to do their work in the interests of those by whom they are paid and employed.

Harms no doubt thought that since the reporters, who are really the people's vigilance committee, employed by the newspapers had left him alone, they had concluded to "drop" him, and allow him to do as he pleased with the public. But the reporters are many, and Argus-eyed, and just at the time when Ring-robbers like to be let alone then they are ready to swoop on their prey, and hold these men up to the condemnation of the public, instead of allowing them to steal undisturbed.

A MISTAKEN IDEA.

It was generally supposed by the public that Harms was driving good piles, for a depth of 50 feet, in two lengths; the main one being 30 feet long, and the followers 20. At first, while he was watched, Harms drove piles that went beyond what the specifications called for in his contract. But he is doing far from that now. In instances, Harms has driven, and has now on the ground, rotten and worthless piles. This is not the worst feature. Careful watching shows that he is

ONLY DRIVING THE LEADING PILES,

so that, if so inclined, he might charge the county for 50 feet of piles driven when he is only driving 30 feet. At first, Harms drove the leading piles first, and reversed his driver and went over the ground again, "crawfishing" as it were, and drove the followers. He omits that now entirely. Undoubtedly he thinks it was only a waste on his part.

A COMPETENT RAILROAD ENGINEER—

one who is well known in this and other States—said that he would not construct a trestle-work on piles driven as those are in the Court-House square for a train of cars to pass over. The last fall of the hammer, which is about 5 feet, drives the piles 10 inches at least; yet he followers have been sent after them.

The fact is, that when the first pile is driven, it finds no firm foothold, or, in other words, foundation. Instead of immediately driving a follower the foundation is reached, it is allowed to stand, and of course the earth surrounding hardens, and after eight or ten days' settling of the earth it can be driven no lower.

But a foundation placed on such piles will sink.

THE WEIGHT OF THE IMMENSE BUILDING

they are intended to support will drive them down, and the consequence will be a settling, and an immense outlay will be necessary to brace up defective walls and foundations. These are no idle theories, but facts, as any one will find out who has the patience to investigate the matter as closely as THE TRIBUNE has done.

A CHEAP STONE QUARRY.

Another thing Harms is doing which might well be questioned. The contractor for the excavating of the city side of the square unearthed some rubble stone. This Harms is cutting and using for his foundation-work, and the question arises, has he the right to take and use the property of the city without first paying for it? Harms thinks this mode of obtaining stone much cheaper than sending to Lemont or other quarries for it, but it is very doubtful if the Board of Public Works will allow him to take any more of it from the ground without paying for it.

A CHEAP WORKSHOP.

He is now, and has been, using the city ground for a workshop and for peeling his piles. He has had a mass of debris on the ground which he ought to be compelled to move at once, as it is a nuisance. Harms is very careful how he lays out his money, and in order to economize space he uses the city lot. It is only a day or two since his pile-drivers struck on him, but he has a noble band of fifteen men driving his sneathing-rules now by hand, and not sending them down far enough, and splitting them before they have reached solid ground.

ARCHITECT EGAN

yesterday enlivened the square by giving both contractor Harms and Supt. Zemple a piece of his mind, which, though it was not relished, was to the point and had a good effect. Harms did not even want to put up a red light at night where the sidewalk had caved in until a charge for violation of the ordinance had been made against him before Justice Summerfield, and he only put up the lights for the first time Monday evening. The blowing down of a portion of the fence Saturday night leaves the excavation open and very dangerous to pedestrians at night. Harms ought to be compelled to put up a new fence, nearly on a line with the curb of the sidewalk, and remove the hack-stand to some other quarter for the present. The architects, Tilley and Egan, are calmly smoking the pipe of peace, and they look to a speedy settlement by the Council of all existing difficulties as to plans.

## A CAMP DOUGLAS REMINISCENCE.

HOW A CONFEDERATE EARNED HIS FREEDOM.

The Knoxville *Press and Herald* of a recent date has the following:

In conversation the other day with a merchant in this city, who, during the War, was a member of the immortal Stonewall brigade, he told the following, of which he was an eye-witness:

In April, 1864, he was among the large number of Confederate prisoners confined at Camp Douglas prison, the commandant of which was Col. B. J. Sweet, a kind hearted officer and true gentleman. When the news of the assassination of President Lincoln was received, the flag was lowered to half-mast on a mast close to the guard-house. The guard of the staff, the banner, which was of the largest size, was blown so far out that there was imminent danger of the lanyard giving way, when it would come down with a bang.

To obviate this it was determined to send a man to the top of the staff and remove the pulley, intending to replace it at a point half way down, and a volunteer was called for from the ranks of the guards for this patriotic service. The danger was great, and the commandant offered a discharge from the service to the man who would climb the giddy height. With this inducement a young man stepped forward and announced his readiness to make the attempt.

He was then furnished with a pair of leg guards, containing small, sharp projections, so nothing similar to the "gaffs" used by professionals, and also with a stout belt buckled around his waist and encircling the flagstaff, he commenced the tedsome ascent. Slowly he proceeded, stopping at intervals to tighten the belt, which was necessary by the gradually diminishing size of the mast. Onward and upward he went, with the eyes of every man inside the walls fixed upon him with an eagerness almost painful in its intensity. Still the climbing was continued, growing smaller and smaller, until from his lofty altitude he seemed no larger than a child. He had almost reached the top, and reached out his hand to seize the lanyard, which fluttered to reach just above his head. In an instant the cheers of thousands of anxious spectators would break forth in admiration and encouragement, when the cord eluded his clasp, he lost his balance, and fell!—down, with ingaining rapidity, the belt tightening every inch of the way, until the tension became so great the fatiuless band, worn by rapid friction and by the momentum of descent, gave way. The unfortunate soldier fell headlong, striking the platform at the bottom of the flag-staff, and crushing through the heavy planking which it was composed.

His horrified comrades at once ran to his assistance and picked up the mangled form, but the injuries the unfortunate man had sustained were fatal, and he died in a short time.

The commandant, though deeply regretting the accident, still wished the position of the flag changed, but the tempting offer of $500 in greenbacks and a discharge from the service could not induce any of the garrison to make the attempt, with the fate of their comrade still fresh in their minds.

Col. Sweet then made the same offer to the Confederate prisoners, and one daring fellow, a young artilleryman, announced his willingness to try the dangerous feat. The proper equipments were furnished, and with steadfast nerve he slowly made his way upward to the top. The lanyard was then carefully removed from the end of the staff and secured properly lower down, when the unshaken Johnnie safely descended to terra firma once more, with the congratulations of the soldiers on duty as well as of his comrades, he received his discharge from prison and five crisp $100 greenbacks—more than sufficient to pay the traveling expenses home, while the flag floated at half-mast in honor of the dead President, fanned by the breezes from the great Northern lakes.

## THE CITY-HALL.

The City Collector took in about $2,000 yesterday.

Water-rents were $2,633, and real and personal taxes about $1,000.

The Committee on Fire and Water meets at 3 this afternoon in the City Clerk's office, and that on Schools will meet Friday.

The employes of the Board of Health, otherwise known as the sanitary police, were paid their salaries yesterday. The total was $2,500.

Inspector Bailey's men were yesterday engaged in demolishing a frame structure on the corner of Lincoln and Huron streets. The house was old and unsafe.

Mr. H. H. Honore called upon Mayor Colvin yesterday afternoon, and spoke in favor of Mr. George C. Christian as a proper person for the office of Corporation Counsel, and one whom he would like to see there. The Mayor made the suggestion that it took a remarkably fine hair.

The Board of Public Works contemplates extending Fourteenth street and building a bridge over the river at that point. In order to have all things harmonious, the Chicago & Northwestern and the Rock Island Railroad Companies, and the citizens living on the river near Fourteenth street, have been requested to meet the Board Thursday afternoon at the City-Hall.

According to the Sanitary Superintendent's report, the number of deaths for the week ending last Saturday was 143, an increase of two over the preceding week, and twenty-six over the corresponding week of last year; 82 were under 10 years of age; 10 to 20, 7; 20 to 30, 12; 30 to 40, 14; 40 to 50, 6; 50 to 60, 7; 60 to 70, 10; 70 to 80, 5. There were 72 males, 71 females; 39 married, 104 single; colored, 1; white, 142. Of the deaths, 17 were from consumption, 15 from convulsions, 6 from croup, 9 from diphtheria, 14 from scarlet fever, 12 from pneumonia, and 6 from whooping-cough.

Fire-Marshal Benner, his assistants, and such others of the Department as are interested, have been invited to attend the test of a newly-patented fire-extinguisher, which will take place Friday afternoon. The machine throws neither water nor any liquid, but gives off carbonic acid gas, which is conducted into the desired points by means of hose. The gas can be generated as fast as needed, and at the scene of the fire, on a moment's notice. Much is claimed for the machine, which goes by the name of the *Lipsincott Patent*, and it will be thoroughly tried in the coming test. Rough buildings will be put up, filled with combustible material, and fired, when, it is claimed, the machine will extinguish the flames in about one minute.

## THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The examination of claims occupied the County Court again yesterday.

The Grand Jury yesterday heard and disposed of thirty petty cases. The session promises to be a short one.

Emil Hoeconester, recently appointed Deputy Sheriff, qualified yesterday and entered upon the duties of his office.

The return of the list of paupers in the several towns of the county is very slow. The County Agent's list is expected in this week.

The County Commissioner contested election cases are set for trial in the County Court on the 18th inst. When called they will be put through to the exclusion of all other business.

The Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service meets to-day to consider the recommendation of Architect Egan in reference to moving the fence around the Court-House square to the edge of the sidewalk, and also the demand of Contractor Harms for money on his contract.

Warden McClaughry, of the State Penitentiary, had an interview with Sheriff Agnew yesterday in regard to the small-pox case reported in the Jail several days ago. He wanted to guard against introducing the disease in the State Prison, and inquired as to the extent of the malady at the Jail. After discussing the matter it was agreed that the batch that was to have been taken to-day should be held ten days longer, to see if the disease had spread any. The matter was laid before the Court, and the necessary order was made.

## CRIMINAL.

Yesterday Judge Scully sent William Wallace and John Hurley to the House of Correction for one month each, and Denis Burns for three months in default of $20 fines.

Christmas Day a filthy negro, named Robert Scott, assaulted Mrs. Isabella Miller while on her way from church. He managed to escape detection until yesterday, when Detective Scott took him to the Armory.

Mike Casey, in order to go calling New Year's day, pilfered a coat and pants from John Maddock, of No. 125 Third avenue. Yesterday he was captured airing himself in the West Division with Maddock's clothes on his person.

At 10 o'clock Monday night an Armory officer found a broken window in the rear of the commission house of H. F. Orvis & Co., No. 61 Market street, and a little farther down the street he found two jars of butter stowed away under the sidewalk. The thieves had doubtless been alarmed by his approach.

Frank Roth yesterday visited Michael Humbrecht, of No. 58 Madison street, and being in a vengeful mood, under some pretext, he attempted to carry away a clock. Humbrecht, mother, father, and daughter remonstrated, and the irate Roth punched each of them. He was taken to the Madison Street Station.

Annie Markham, of No. 58 Quincy street, loses a trunk full of clothing and jewelry valued at $32; and David Murdock, of No. 144 South Halsted street, some bedding, all by sneak thieves in the West Division. The latter surprised the sneak just in time to cause him to drop a bundle of his clothing on the stairway.

S. S. Chapman yesterday visited the Bookeve restaurant on Madison street, and attempted to enforce the collection of a bill for lamp fixtures, which the proprietors claimed was exorbitant. He drew a revolver on John Watson, and for his foolhardiness received a thorough thumping. Even then Watson's anger refused to be assuaged until Chapman had been landed in the Armory for assault with a deadly weapon.

About 6 o'clock last evening the crowd of roughs usually hanging around the corners of Kinzie and Market streets concluded to have a little amusement, and at once commenced a general riot. Officer Johnson pounced down on them during the heat of it, and, although his life was endangered, he succeeded in lodging a man named George Henry in the Chicago Avenue Station. When he returned to examine the field of battle, he found that some of the combatants had sat on the right leg of George Cochran, a boarder in the Madison House, and had broken it. No other injuries were reported.

The city at present seems overrun with careless teamsters, who are continually maiming foot-passengers, or murdering them outright. At noon yesterday an 11-year-old boy named Michael Costello was run over at the corner of Lincoln and Lake streets by a loaded hay-wagon, driven by Louis Goldenberger. The wheel passed lengthwise over the boy's leg, crushing it so badly that amputation will be necessary. He was taken to his home, No. 36 Ashley street. At almost the same time a similar outrage was committed at the corner of Halsted and Harrison streets by a young man named Fred Schoeppe, who was driving a grocery wagon belonging to F. Peters, of No. 341 Blue Island avenue. He ran down a little 6-year-old, residing at No. 42 Hope street, named Eddie Burns. The wheels passed over the little fellow's neck and stomach, inflicting injuries from which he cannot possibly recover. The driver was promptly arrested and locked up in the West Twelfth Street Station. If guilty, he should be made to suffer the full penalty of the crime of manslaughter, thereby setting an example to thousands of careless teamsters.

A JUSTIFIABLE SCREED.

If Superintendent Hickey does not keep better watch over certain of his minions the public and press will be justified in coming to his rescue and helping him earn his salary. Friday last he very properly instructed his detectives and the Armory platoons to bring in all the vagrants they could find on the streets. As a result of the order, seventeen vagrants of the lowest class were landed in the Armory, where they were confined until the following Monday morning. Sup. Hickey must have known that these were but a small proportion of the number that ought to have been brought in had the officers done their duty. Nearly all of them took chances of venue to Justice DeWolf, and it was sublimely ridiculous to hear Hickey's men swear against them. Not one of them would not, in such a case, pass as a thief or a vagrant; they only thought so, but knew nothing, and this was all they offered in defense of the arrest. The Justice was forced to take the testimony into his own hands, and, aided by two more recent additions to the detective force, many of them were sentenced to the House of Correction. The older members of the force would testify to nothing against any of them. It is presumed that Supt. Hickey is in ignorance regarding their conduct on the witness-stand, but it is certainly time he began to find it out. He himself knows how, not long ago, the detectives almost absolutely refused to obey his mandates in regard to vagrants. There was a time when the detectives combined against their superiors and would do nothing, and it looks very much as if they were doing the same thing with Hickey. The way to remedy all this insubordination is to dismiss some of the useless self-important fellows who disgrace the name "detective," and put new men in their places.

## SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

The Board of Trustees held their regular meeting Monday night, all the members being present. Petitions for water-pipe were granted, and ordinances adopted as follows: A 4-inch pipe on the alley next north of Fullerton avenue, from Southport to Ashland avenue, with hydrants at Perry and Ashland avenues; a 4-inch pipe on Lian street, from Belmont avenue to School street, with a hydrant at School street. A petition for a 4-inch pipe on Best avenue, from Wrightwood to Marianna avenue, was referred to Commissioner Schieswohl.

The Committee appointed to inspect the pier at the Water-Works reported the work not in a condition to be accepted, and recommended that no more money be paid the contractors.

The Treasurer reported having paid Mr. Chappel $58,028.49 for pipe laid and material delivered.

The police report for the month of December showed four arrests and $20 in fines collected. Bills for the month were $363.33.

Bills to the amount of $1,127.35 were audited and charged to the water fund. Other bills for $229 53 were ordered paid.

The petition for the cutting down of the Green Bay road was laid over, and a resolution adopted to receive bids for the work. The Board then adjourned to Jan. 17.

The valve well has at length been pronounced full enough to use, and accepted, after the contractors have paid out on it over $400, their contract having $275. It is a pretty bitter experience for them, as they have stuck to the job bravely until finished, and left $125 at the bottom of it.

The statement in Friday's TRIBUNE in regard to the suits of Martin Van Allen vs. the Trustees of Schools of Lake View, was based on an erroneous assumption. The conflict was not as to whether or no young Van Allen should study grammar, but whether he should be examined in it before entering. Every college and higher school claims the right to examine applicants for admission in certain branches of study before receiving them, and makes this examination a sine qua non. Mr. Van Allen refused to have his son examined in one of the required studies, and consequently he was not admitted.

MAYWOOD.

The distinguishing event of the past week was the party at Col. Nichols' Thursday evening. Nearly all the families of Maywood were represented, as well as others outside. Col. Nichols is the President of the Maywood Company, and has had an important part in the success of this pleasant suburban town.

The Rev. George P. Kimball having for the past year been filling the pastorate of the Bethany Congregational Church, Chicago, has now transferred, together with his family, his membership from the Congregational Church in this place to that church. It is with great regret that the people learn of his intention to make his home in the city.

The Rev. Mr. Hazlett, of Wisconsin, is visiting with friends in this place, and supplied the pulpit in the Congregational Church on Sunday evening. The severe rain storm of Sunday morning prevented the regular quarterly concern of the Union Sunday-school.

# RAILROADS.

## Semi-Annual Report of the Michigan Central.

## The Reason for the Falling Off in Its Receipts.

## First Meeting of the Board of Trade Committee on Discriminations.

## Boston and Baltimore After New York's Trade.

### THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.

The semi-annual report of the Michigan Central Railroad has just made its appearance. President Joy speaks as follows of the business and present condition of the road:

It is not usual to make any statement at the close of the half year after the annual report, except that of the Treasurer, of the financial condition of the Company. The past year, however, has been no extraordinary in its results that the Board has deemed it fitting to place the causes before the stockholders in an additional statement. The floating debt also requires explanation.

The statement of the Treasurer shows the cash receipts which have come into the Treasury, the interest paid during the six months, and the operating expenses, as they appear on his books, except the month of November, which are estimated on the basis of the October expenses, the accounts for those of November not being yet complete. The receipts are not exactly the same as the earnings, being sometimes more and sometimes less, depending upon the amount of cash logs unrealized at the date of any statement of them.

| | |
|---|---|
| The earnings of the road and branch lines have been for the past six months ending with November | $3,358,309.25 |
| This is less than they were for the corresponding period the prior year by | 439,687.94 |
| The earnings for twelve months, ending at the same time, have been | 6,662,598.47 |
| And are less than the earnings of the same period the year before by | 955,823.69 |
| The expenses for the year ending with November have been, as above stated | 4,953,067.56 |
| For the same period the prior year they were | 5,346,494.09 |
| Showing a reduction in the operating expenses of | 293,426.44 |
| The net earnings for the last year have been | 1,718,503.69 |
| While those of the same period the year before were | 2,371,926.43 |
| Showing a falling off in net earnings of | 653,422.98 |

The business of the road, notwithstanding this decrease of both gross and net earnings to these large amounts, has been larger than it was in the previous or any preceding year, the tonnage of all classes having increased, and in the aggregate, for the last six months, on the main line, 64,184 tons.

It is not, therefore, loss of business which has affected the revenues, because a larger business has been done. It is not the increased cost of handling, because the enlarged business has been done at a less cost by $29,426.44. It is simply a loss in the rates, resulting from, as we think, an unwise policy of competition, instead of agreement and compromise among competing lines, and the loss in rates is so much lost to the net earnings of the road. The expense of doing the business has been incurred, and all loss by reduced rates is loss of net earnings. The net earnings for the twelve months, therefore, should have been $2,674,326.95, at only the rates realized during the year ending with November, 1874. Those who have read the last annual report are aware how much rates had been reduced at that time. They are also aware of the effects produced upon the rates of all east-bound freight by the additional competition generated by the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, as stated in that report. The competition which has resulted from the reconstruction of the Grand Trunk with a steel track, making it a first-class road, has been even more fatal to the maintenance of rates, practically the whole value of west-bound business, so far as freight is concerned, both from Boston and New York, has been destroyed. Until of late it has been done by a system of contracting for the rival roads and lines of cars running over them at very low rates, and now by a proclaimed tariff at about the same rates as were made by the contracts, which, on first-class business is about one-fourth of the old rates. Throughout the country and more of the value of the business is thrown away, because the rates realized do not pay cost of transportation. All profit, and much more, is lost, sacrificed to a competition which really looks more like insanity than the result of any wise consideration of the circumstances.

Will this state of things continue? It results from the fact that the Grand Trunk, though now an excellent road, is so much longer from Boston that the never go time by it for freight between that city and the West is perhaps twenty-four hours longer than by the Michigan Central. This is a material element when the rates are the same, in determining the course of business. At the same rates it could not compete for business with success. It claims, therefore, that it is entitled to equality, it shall be permitted to make some difference in its tariff rates by agreement, and that then the rates fixed and agreed upon shall be maintained by all lines. To this the managers of the Michigan Central say that the results is that they both are doing business practically for nothing. The Baltimore & Ohio, therefore, destroyed largely the rates on east-bound, and the competition with the Grand Trunk has destroyed, to a great extent, the rates on west-bound, freight during the whole year. The controversy with the B. & O. Road also resulted in passenger rates during the year of only 2½ per cent. It is causes like these, wholly beyond the control of this Company, which have so seriously affected railway property east of Chicago during the past several years. That great reform and discussion are required in those who have the power to obviate them is certain, and yet that they are avoided in all other countries is equally certain. They have been, and will be developed eminently, in relation to railroad business, and all roads east of Chicago are acting in harmony. They will sooner or later be obviated with the Grand Trunk, because a business, the whole value of which is lost, is a constant contention. All of the roads lie dong from Boston and New York west cannot afford the permanent sacrifice of all the value in their whole business from those cities west, rather the than acquiesce in existence and power of the Grand Trunk, and make some arrangement with it which shall result in fair and paying rates on the business which may be done on all lines. And when this is fairly arranged, it seems to be clear that there will remain no good reason why the roads east of Chicago may not, within a year, earn and make reasonable dividends.

With regard to the floating debt of this Company, which is stated at $964,440.03, the sum of $438,838.80 is for steel rail. There had been contracts made for steel rail enough to complete the main line before the panic. One contract for 5,000 tons was yet out, and the rails had not been delivered. It could not be canceled. Five hundred tons were delivered in 1874, and paid for. The remainder, 4,500 tons, have been delivered the past year, and partly used. For this rail there have been given, since the last annual report, the notes of the Company to the amount of $438,838.80, falling due from June, 1876, to August, 1877. The floating debt, other than this, which in June last stood at $770,015.16, has been reduced Dec. 1 by payments to the sum of $542,218.80.

THE REPORT OF THE TREASURER

is as follows:

The condition of the Company on the 1st day of December, 1875, is shown by the following statement:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The receipts of the main line and branches for the six months ending November, 1875, were | | $3,373,218.69 |
| The operating expenses of the main line and branches, accurate for five months, and estimated for November, are | $2,393,876.39 | |
| The interest account for the same time amounted to | 804,249.27 | |
| | | 3,198,125.66 |
| | | $ 185,092.98 |

The bonded debt of the main line now amounts to:

| | |
|---|---|
| First mortgage loan, due m 1882 | $ 556,000.00 |
| Sinking fund loan | 2,179,000.00 |
| Seven per cent consolidated loan | 8,000,000.00 |
| Equipment mortgage loan | 556,000.00 |
| | $11,291,000.00 |

From the first two items in the above statement must be taken the bonds of this Company of the same class, paid and in the sinking funds $72,000.00

Which will reduce it to now outstanding $10,691,000.00

The sum in the sinking fund (not including the $72,000 in the bonds of the Company) at their par value, amounting to $1,044,717.57, will reduce the amount of the above outstanding bonds to the whole extent of the value of that fund and its accumulations.

The bonded debts of the leased roads, which have been assumed by this Company, are as follows, all bearing 8 per cent interest:

| | |
|---|---|
| Michigan Air Line | $ 1,900,000.00 |
| Michigan Air Line, South Bend Division | 300,000.00 |
| Grand River Valley | 1,500,000.00 |
| Kalamazoo & South Haven | 710,000.00 |
| Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw | 4,253,000.00 |

This Company has also indorsed the bonds of the Detroit & Bay City Railroad Company to the amount of 424,000.00

The capital stock stands as set at 18,738,204.00

Construction account amounts to 27,936,747.74

The floating debt as per June report was 770,015.16

It now amounts to 764,440.03

Showing an increase of 194,424.87

Of this amount, however, $438,838.80 have been given for steel rails since June last.

The floating debt of June last has been reduced by payments to $542,218.80.

### RAILROAD DISCRIMINATIONS.

THE BOARD OF TRADE COMMITTEE.

The merchants and shippers of Chicago have at last awakened from their lethargy, and are now beginning to take such measures as to force the railroads leading to the East, and also some Western roads, to stop the unjust discriminations they have been making against this city for some time past, which, if allowed to go on much longer, will make Chicago but a way-station.

It has been previously reported in THE TRIBUNE that the Board of Trade had appointed a committee to make a full investigation of the reported discriminations, and suggest a remedy for the evils complained of.

The Committee began its work yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in the arbitration-room of the Board of Trade, and, besides the members of the Committee, a few of the leading shippers were present and took part in the discussion.

The Committee organized by electing Mr. E. B. Stevens Chairman and Mr. W. T. Baker Secretary.

The Secretary then read the resolution under which the Committee was appointed.

The Chairman called upon the railway reporters of the Chicago papers who were present to state what they knew in regard to the reported discrimination, which they did.

On motion, it was decided to have the proceedings of the Committee reported in full, and that a stenographic reporter be secured for this purpose.

The Secretary was instructed to get the reporter at once, and also to secure some railway map.

MR. W. G. POPE

said that he had taken great trouble to ascertain the facts in regard to the reported discriminations, and he found they were more severe than was reported by the papers. The feeling among railway managers was decidedly against Chicago, and their discriminations against this city were a matter of policy. He was surprised at the lethargy and apathy of our merchants who permitted such things to go on. Gov. Bross had done good work in former years in stirring up the people in such matters. Had the people then been so careless of Chicago's interests as they were now, Chicago would never have attained its present greatness. He had been informed by one of his correspondents that a short time ago the City of Peoria, though 160 miles further from New York than Chicago, had lower rates than this city. And a short time ago the Peoria agents met here to make the rates the same. From nearly all the competing points where the mileage was further than from Chicago the rates were made equal, but, if such points were the least lots nearer than Chicago, then the rates from those points were made lower.

THE CHAIRMAN

said that a short time ago he had a conversation with Mr. H. H. Porter, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and that gentleman admitted that the railroads were discriminating against Chicago. Mr. Porter said this was done because the people and the press of Chicago were doing all they could to injure the roads. The Eastern stockholders were getting no returns for their investments, and hence they urged these discriminations as a matter of spite, and they meant to continue that policy.

Another gentleman stated that evidently the Committee had a herculean task before it, and it would probably take several weeks to complete their work. He moved that a meeting be held every day at the arbitration-room of the Board of Trade, from half-past 9 o'clock a. m. until 11 o'clock a. m., which motion was, after a short debate, adopted.

The Secretary was instructed to procure the tariffs and other documents relating to freight charges from the various roads.

On motion of Mr. Pope, it was decided that the members of the Chicago Board of Trade communicate with prominent citizens at competing points, and ascertain from them what rates, rebates, etc., were made to them to the seaboard. The Secretary was instructed to send a communication to the Board asking the members to attend the meetings of the Committee and give such information as was in their possession.

The meeting then adjourned until half-past 9 o'clock this morning.

### THE EASTERN.

BOSTON TALKING ABOUT IT.

*Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.*

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The affairs of the Eastern Railroad are still the uppermost topic in the mind of the public. Stockholders are beginning to inquire what the personal liabilities of Directors may be. There have been so many transactions connected with railway management of late that look like swindles that the victims see that there cannot be a healthy state of affairs until the Legislature, instead of making ex post facto law, pass enactments defining the exact punishment for Directors who shall violate the charters of their roads. It is held that the Eastern Directory violated the provisions of the Company's charter in guaranteeing stocks or bonds of other roads, in leasing roads outside its charter limits, and more especially in going out of the State to make investments. This, if true, leaves the Directors of the Eastern in a very bad position. A petition was recently signed by the necessary number of stockholders asking for a special meeting to consider the road's difficulties. Instead, however, of acting upon it, and calling the special meeting, the Board called in a commission of eminent lawyers for consultation—gentlemen who do not usually act in any case without a fat retainer. These gentlemen were Mr. F. Baker, Mr. Hugh McCulloch, Levi Woodbury, Sydney Bartlett, and the attorney of the road, William G. Russell. The most important recommendation embodied in their report was that the Directors apply to the Legislature as soon as it assembles and ask for an act enabling them to make a first mortgage on the road of $10,000,000, bearing 6 per cent interest, and 5 per cent of interest, the bonds to bear 3 per cent interest the first year, 6 per cent for the second, 5 for the third, 6 for the fourth, and not to rise above that rate thereafter. There is one little peculiarity about this scheme.—a little bit of a mistake, which no equal number of business men would be likely to make,—and that is, it leaves certainly $5,000,000, and most probably $6,000,000, of indebtedness unprovided for, and creates a class of preferred creditors,—an ex post facto mode of procedure quite contrary to the law of this Commonwealth. The Legislature could not pass any such act as that called for by this scheme, and, if it did, it would not be constitutional. It may, perhaps, be intended to get up a nice little syndicate, and, by buying in the notes and bonds of indebtedness at their depreciated value, bring down the total indebtedness of the road $6,000,000.

### BOSTON AND BALTIMORE.

THEIR EFFORTS TO SECURE NEW YORK TRADE.

The New York *Times* contains a communication regarding the efforts of Boston and Baltimore to take away the Western trade heretofore monopolized by New York, which at the present time is of considerable importance. The following are the most important points of the communication:

The question of freight rates, which is as yet far from being settled, springs directly from the strenuous efforts of Boston and Baltimore to secure the traffic of the West. Chicago is the commercial centre and grain depot for the great grain-growing Western States east of the Mississippi. The Chicagoan who said that Boston could never be much of a competitor because it was too distant from Chicago may not have been so far wrong after all. Baltimore, with a single-track road for the greater part of the distance from Chicago, has undeavored, and not unsuccessfully, to compete with New York for the trade of the West. This she has been enabled to do partly by reason of a shorter route, which has entitled her to a slight discrimination in her favor as against this city, and partly by reason of the perfect system of terminal facilities which she has provided at Locust Point.

Grain and other Western produce, whether intended for foreign shipment or domestic distribution, can by this admirable system be handled at the least possible cost; while the exorbitant carriage charges, which constitute so severe a tax on New York merchants, are, as fast as practicable, being done away with by an ingenious system of tramways.

The shortest routes between Chicago and the principal Atlantic points are as follows:

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| From Chicago to Baltimore via Wheeling | 905 |
| From Chicago to New York via Michigan Southern, Cleveland & Toledo, Cleveland & Erie, Lake Shore, New York Central and Hudson River Railroads | 988 |
| From Chicago to Boston, by above railways to Albany, and from Albany via Western Road | 1,038 |

It will thus be seen that Baltimore has an advantage of 83 miles over New York. It is, however, generally conceded that this advantage is more than neutralized by the two additional breaks of the New York Central Railway—to be devoted exclusively to the transportation of freight—between Albany and Buffalo. At all events, the New York Central Road is ready, willing, and anxious to carry grain from Chicago to New York as cheaply as the Baltimore & Ohio will transport it from Chicago to Baltimore, provided a permanent rate satisfactory to its connections west of Buffalo can be established. Boston, for the present, is left out in the cold. Her efforts to secure the Western trade were for a long time resisted by the Vermont Central and Grand Trunk Railways. She found her account in sending dry goods and groceries to Chicago through a foreign country, and for a while had the pull on the New York merchants by the Canada Southern route. The recent action of the New York trunk lines, in reducing Western freight rates out of this city to a point even below those made from Boston by the Vermont Central and Grand Trunk, has effectually put an end to the sales of the Boston merchants. The present rates are only temporary—they are, as far as the railroads are concerned, losing rates all around. The Vermont Central and Grand Trunk Roads will ultimately be obliged to come to terms, and agree with the New York trunk lines to maintain rates on a uniform, equitable, and paying basis. The sooner such an arrangement is made the better will it be for the interests of all concerned, and more especially for the interests of the Boston merchants.

The writer of the above was undoubtedly unaware of the fact that West-bound rates have been restored. And it was not the Vermont Central and Grand Trunk Railroads which came to terms, but the New York roads which conceded to the